

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## TELLS TEACHERS WHAT SCHOOLS DO FOR IMMIGRANTS

Public System Lacks Specific Training, Says Secretary of State Board of Education to Massachusetts Association.

## PEACE IS DISCUSSED

Democracy True Ideal of American Life, Declares the Rev. Charles Fleischer in Huntington Hall.

"What the public schools of the United States have done for the children of the immigrant is one of the most splendid chapters in American history," declared George H. Martin, secretary of the State Board of Education, at the first session of the 64th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association at Huntington Hall, this morning.

Mr. Martin traced at some length the development of the public school system in America, and pointed to the fact that the average boy or girl of the present time was given great opportunity for a very broad and liberal training on general lines when the best teachers and facilities for instruction in all branches of learning, academic, scientific and classical, were within the reach of all desiring knowledge, but added that the great problem that is facing the school system today was the fact that the schools do not furnish the specific knowledge which is essential for the various trades and occupations of life; the schools, Mr. Martin declared, make the shoemaker a more intelligent man, but they do not help make the shoemaker. "The Public Schools and True Americanism" was the theme on which the Rev. Charles Fleischer spoke before the meeting. Dr. Fleischer alluded to the significant trend of all western peoples toward democracy, and said that the true idealism of American life was democracy, and that he hoped to see the day when the same affiliation of object shall exist between the public school teaching and the ideals of the country as existed in ancient Greece when the principles of state and the training of the youth were identical.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, of Boston, spoke interestingly on the "Relation of Teachers to International Peace."

## FOREIGN BORN TRUE PATRIOTS

"The little Russians, Finns and Italians who sing the national hymn in our public schools have more of the spirit that made America than have we," said the Rev. John Hopkins Denison in a sermon in the Old South Church.

Dr. Denison found much to lament in the race prejudices and in the industrial and political conditions that prevail, and related many incidents that had come directly to him.

"Our grandfathers may have died for freedom; it is their fathers who have died for liberty. In them more than in us is the spirit that made America. The glory of the land lies in keeping true to this ideal. We must recognize that in each man of alien race, which is of true worth, loyalty to which is a part of his soul, and makes him a man. Thus we must inevitably become the greatest race that has ever lived upon the earth."

## Teachers in Conference.

The Massachusetts Teachers' Association is now in session at Huntington hall and will continue through Saturday. The program for the session of today includes addresses by the Rev. Charles Fleischer, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the Hon. George H. Martin, secretary State Board of Education; President Henry S. Pritchett, LL. D., of the Carnegie Foundation; Eugene D. Russell and Robert A. Woods.

## TO THANK UNCLE SAM.

SAN FRANCISCO—Tang Shao Yi, the Chinese commissioner, who brings to America the thanks of his government for remittance of the Boxer indemnity, left this city Thursday for Washington, accompanied by Prince Tsai Fu and the 50 attaches and students who accompanied them from Peking.

## ROOT A BROOKLINE GUEST.

Secretary of State Elihu Root spent Thanksgiving with his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. U. S. Grant 3d, at their home in Brookline, leaving in the evening for the capital.

## FRANCE OFFERS GOOD OFFICES.

BERLIN—It is reported here that France has offered her good offices to settle the differences between Austria and Turkey.

## WANT DORCHESTER SUBWAY.

The Dorchester Real Estate Brokers' Association is advocating a subway for that section. The plan is for a subway from Summer street under Dorchester avenue as far as Milton.

## NEWBERRY FOUND SCRUBBING DECK BY ROOSEVELT

President Had Unusual Introduction to the Next Secretary of the United States Navy.

## HAS GREAT WEALTH

WASHINGTON—Truman H. Newberry, on Dec. 1 to become secretary of the navy, is a resident of Detroit, and a man who counts his possessions by the millions of dollars. He belongs to one of the best known families of his state, and for many years prior to coming to Washington to be assistant secretary of the navy, he was one of the best known business men of this city.

President Roosevelt tells the story of how he first came to know Newberry. It illustrates Mr. Newberry's enthusiasm for naval affairs, and will help explain the feeling prevailing in this city that he is to be one of the strongest and most efficient men who has been secretary of the navy for many years.

## Tour of Great Lakes.

During the time Mr. Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the navy, shortly before the Spanish war, he made a tour of the great lakes for the purpose of inspecting the naval militia. Stopping at Detroit, he was taken in hand by a committee of prominent citizens, which showed him the various points of interest, and wound up by taking him aboard the vessel loaned by the government for the benefit of the naval militia of Michigan.

On deck Mr. Roosevelt found one of the enlisted men busy scrubbing the deck. In the distance was a fine steam yacht, and Mr. Roosevelt expressed some curiosity regarding its name. None of his party of entertainers could tell him. Suddenly calling to mind the enlisted man, Mr. Roosevelt walked over to where he was at work and said:

"My man, can you tell the name of that fine yacht which I see over there in the distance?"

## Knew the Yacht's Name

Rising to his feet, the enlisted man saluted, and replied:

"That yacht, sir, is the Yantic."

"But how can you be so sure about it?" asked Mr. Roosevelt, adding: "She is almost a mile away, and I am quite certain that you cannot make out her name at that distance."

"I don't have to make out her name, sir," was the reply. "I know that yacht by her general appearance."

"Why, how is that?"

"I am her owner," was the quiet reply, and the enlisted man resumed his work at scrubbing.

That enlisted man was Truman H. Newberry, and Mr. Roosevelt says that it was the recollection of the scene just referred to which induced him to ask Mr. Newberry to come to Washington to be assistant secretary of the navy. It, of course, led to his promotion to first place when the retirement of Mr. Metcalf became certain.

## COLLECTING FUND FOR PRES. ELIOT

A Charles William Eliot fund is being raised through the office of the Harvard Alumni Association. It will be presented to President Eliot in recognition of what he has done for the university and his achievements in other fields. The income of the fund will be paid to President and Mrs. Eliot during their lives and afterwards will be used according to President Eliot's wishes. All Harvard graduates and any others who have been connected with the university are invited to subscribe.

F. L. Higginson of 50 State street will receive the subscriptions, to which no publicity will be given. The plan for the fund is in charge of a committee composed of the following graduates: C. S. Adams '88, A. Agassiz '55, J. H. Choate '52, T. J. Coolidge '50, F. S. DeLano '85, C. S. Fairchild '63, A. G. Fox '60, H. H. Furness '88, A. Hemenway '75, F. L. Higginson '63, G. M. Lane '81, G. Higginson, Jr., '87, W. Lawrence '71, H. C. Lodge '71, G. D. Markham '81, J. T. Mitchell '55, S. D. Newcomb '58, N. Thayer '71 and J. C. Warren '63.

## BOY HOME FROM A FORCED VOYAGE

Perhaps the happiest child in Greater Boston is 12-year-old Francis Spencer of Jamaica Plain, who was returned to his mother Thanksgiving night after an involuntary trip across the Atlantic ocean on the steamship Ivernia.

Young Francis went aboard the Ivernia to see a friend who was sailing from Boston on the last eastbound trip of the ship, and before he knew what was happening the steamer had sailed out of the harbor and was on her way to Liverpool. A wireless message was sent to his mother assuring her that he would be well cared for, and he was returned on the next trip.

## STEEL MUST GO ON FREE LIST, SAYS CHAMP CLARK

External Indications Contradict Report of Small Earnings, Declares Representative From Missouri.

## WILLING TO FIGHT

Ways and Means Committee Giving Hearing on Tariff Revision at Washington Considered Sincere.

WASHINGTON—"I am going to fight to put steel on the free list. Those manufacturers say their profits range only from three and one-half to eight per cent, and yet judging by outside appearances they have made more profits than any other set of men in the country. There is a trick either about their evidence or the way they keep their books. I have been prosecutor and attorney for the defense in many criminal cases, but I have never yet run across a crowd in any criminal prosecution that stick to the same story with the unswerving fidelity displayed by these men."

This declaration was made today at the ways and means committee hearing on the tariff by Congressman Champ Clark, Democrat, of Missouri. It was during the course of the testimony of Jesse F. Orton, representing the Reform Club of New York.

## Cost of Production Cheaper Here.

He insisted that all iron and steel products should be placed on the free list. For years, he said, the cost of producing these products had been cheaper in the United States than anywhere else in the world. He quoted ex-President Schwab as saying the cost of making pig iron in Pittsburgh was \$7.90 and in England \$12.70 a ton, the labor cost being one third less in England.

Congressman Dalzell interrupted the speaker with the inquiry:

"Have you any definite facts that will assist this committee in drafting a tariff bill? We do not want an academic discussion."

Orton said he understood that he was entitled to appear before the committee under the terms of Chairman Payne's invitation. Payne told him to go ahead with his argument, and repeated Dalzell's statement that the committee wanted facts.

## Real Profit Over 50 Per Cent.

Orton stated that the last report of the steel trust showed a profit on cost price of 27 per cent, but that the figure in the report were manipulated and the real profit was over 50 per cent. Meetings were held openly in New York to regulate prices and these have been kept so high that manufacturers have been seriously embarrassed.

"If the duty should be reduced 50 per cent, they would still have a monopoly," suggested Champ Clark.

"I think so," said Orton.

It was here that Congressman Clark interrupted with his statement above quoted.

Willis L. King, vice-president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, returned from Washington, where he appeared before the House ways and means committee, to Pittsburgh.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. King, "that the committee is sincere and that the purpose is to have real revision as announced in the Republican platform. However, there is little reason to fear that changes are to be made of an ultra-radical nature or such as would severely injure returning confidence and business."

## TARIFF INQUIRY HELD EFFICIENT

Congressman Boutelle Replies to Structures of Pres. Van Cleave of Manufacturers Association

WASHINGTON—"Our sources of information are by no means limited to the witnesses who appear before the committee," was a statement made today by Congressman Boutelle of the ways and means committee in answer to the criticism of President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers and others that the present investigation is not broad or deep enough to form the basis of a new tariff bill.

Various agencies of the government are collecting statistics and other information in this country and abroad for the use of the committee. The steel trust will send facts by mail, thus escaping cross-examination.

Proprietors of prosperous concerns are being asked such questions as: What have been your profits? How much did you make last year? Does the workman get the full benefit of the protective tariff?

## SUCCESSFUL "PROSPERITY WEEK" IS DUE TO WOMAN IN LOS ANGELES



MISS FRANCES HOLMES, Advertising Manager of Los Angeles (Cal.) Firm, Who Renewed Business Optimism in Her Home City.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—This city, as the result of one woman's idea, has been enjoying an unusual and profitable prosperity demonstration, and fresh interest in every line of business has been aroused.

That Los Angeles should establish a "Prosperity Week" was suggested by Miss Frances Holmes, advertising manager for a local firm, and the Chamber of Commerce management was not slow to see the advantage of such an enterprise. It was Miss Holmes who formulated all the plans, and they were carried out in every detail according to her ideas.

"In business," said she, "we look for present results, and while it is well enough to talk about what the future has in store, I believe the people ought to know what the industrial world of Los Angeles is doing and what it has to offer."

"Business optimism" was the keynote of the undertaking, and many methods, including the publication of newspaper articles, the placing of window displays, the forming of a street parade, were used in bringing before the people the fact that an army of workers is here, doing quietly an efficient service for the advancement of prosperity.

In the street parade there was no attempt at adornment of wagons, but the products of this city and surrounding country looked good enough to call out great crowds of people, and the streets were filled.

It is understood that Los Angeles is the first city to develop a "Prosperity Week" idea. Miss Holmes is a young business woman, who having been in touch with business conditions here, saw the need of renewed confidence, and also the way in which this might be established. She was not led by personal ambition, she says, and having put her well laid plans into the hands of representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and other leading commercial bodies of the city, she went quietly back to the service of her employer, while multitudes thronged to take part in the celebration which many of them do not yet fully understand was the outgrowth of a woman's wish that her fellow citizens should realize the presence of prosperity.

## PERTH AMBOY STRIKE IS NEAR A SETTLEMENT

Mill Owners Consider Advantages of Concessions to Employes With Contracts on New Basis.

## WORKERS MAY AGREE

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The strike situation presents a more peaceful aspect today, and it now looks as if the strike will be settled by nightfall. The millowners are considering the advisability of making slight concessions to their striking employes. The plan is to offer to take back all the men at the present scale of wages until the contracts taken on hand are filled. Then an increase will be given the men and future contracts will be based on new wage schedules.

It is said this plan will be posted this afternoon and that the strikers appear to be favorably impressed with it.

Adjutant General Brentnall and Assistant Adjutant General Glickson were here today urging the millowners to make concessions.

## THREE GOVERNORS AND BRIDE DINE

PITTSBURG—Gov. J. H. Higgins of Rhode Island came to Pittsburgh with his bride, planning to escape notice. Governor Higgins Thursday evening went down in the hotel foyer for a few minutes. The first thing he was greeted by Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania. Gov. Higgins was just ready to break away when Governor Swanson of Virginia appeared. The introductions took another half-hour. Afterward there was a confession, a dinner for three governors and a bride, and every one was happy.

## VER WIEBE OF HARVARD PRAISED BY ROOSEVELT

Sacrifice of Fullback in Football Game With Yale is Commended in a Personal Letter.

## THANKS OTHER MEN

President Roosevelt's personal letter of thanks and commendation praising the work and sacrifice of Ernest Ver Wiebe of Somerville which made it possible for Kennard to kick the winning goal in the Harvard-Yale game has been received by the Harvard full-back.

The letter is as follows:

"Like every other good Harvard man, I have the heartiest feeling of gratitude to the entire team that won the victory on Saturday last, but I feel an especial gratitude toward you. You were our 'star' ground gainer. It was through you more than through any one else that the ball was put in a position to enable Kennard to do the work which he did so admirably and to kick the goal from the field. For the good of the team your individual good was sacrificed, and through this sacrifice and through the admirable work you had already done and through Kennard's fine kick the victory was won.

"It was a first-rate example of the interest of an individual being subordinated to the good of the team. There cannot be any better lesson for our national life than to teach that the good of the individual must be subordinated to the good of our people."

"Now, I have the heartiest admiration for Kennard's feat. He kicked the goal, and he did a service that no one else could have done, and too much praise cannot be given him; but you are entitled to every whit as much, and every man I have met here feels just the way I do. With heartiest good wishes and congratulations, believe me sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

To the letter, which is typewritten, is added in the President's handwriting the following postscript:

"P. S. I wish I could thank personally every man on the eleven from Burr down, and Haughton and Graves, and the substitutes."

Ver Wiebe is a graduate of the Somerville Latin school and lives with his family on Oxford street, Somerville. He is a member of the choir of the First Baptist church, Charlestown. He is paying the greater part of his expenses at Harvard, and last summer worked as a passenger brakeman on the Boston & Maine railroad.

The Somerville Y. M. C. A. is arranging for a public demonstration and reception in his honor Saturday evening, Dec. 5.

## DIVIDE WEALTH, SAYS CARNEGIE

NEW YORK—"The community makes the wealth—divide the wealth with the community."

This is the keynote of a remarkable in the December number of the "World's Work."

Never has the great ironmaster given rein to more astonishing philosophical flights than in this new discussion of wealth and the attitude men should bear toward it. The multi-millionaire philanthropist strikes strongly at the creed of money for money's sake and shows how the people are the real founders of great fortunes held by individuals and should get a goodly portion of those riches when the builders of the fortunes die.

"Let this be noted," he says, "none of the professions regard wealth as the chief prize. Its acquisition is not their aim, and these men are right, for beyond a small competence for old age, wealth lessens human happiness. The most miserable of men, as old age approaches, are those who have made money-making their god."

Stock gambling gains, says Mr. Carnegie, should be levied upon by the state at the highest rate of all.

## OPPOSE 6-CENT FARE AT HEARING

Mayor Roswell L. Wood, Representative Arthur L. Nason and other citizens of Haverhill and Ayers Village were before the Board of Railroad Commissioners this morning to remonstrate against the action of the Southern New Hampshire Street Railway Company in raising its fare from Haverhill to the village from five to six cents. Mayor Wood told the board that the company secured its franchise upon the distinct understanding that the fare should be five cents. The increase, he said, caused a decrease in the value of their real estate.

President Belden of the company called attention to its deficit, and said that additional revenue must be secured. The hearing was closed.

## BETTER TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE SAYS "OIL KING"

Attempt to Pervert Use of Money to Inordinate Desires Brings Only Pain, Declares Rockefeller.

## NOVELTY WEARS OFF

NEW YORK—The limited scope of money has taught John D. Rockefeller, the richest tradesman in the world, that "it is better to give than to receive." At least, he so declares in an article on the "Difficult Art of Giving," which will be given to the public in the December number of World's Work.

The intrinsic value of money, he believes, is as nothing, and any attempt to pervert the use to the satisfaction of inordinate desires can bring only pain to its possessor.

"The novelty of being able to purchase anything one wants soon passes," he says, "because what people most seek cannot be bought."

"These rich men we read so much about cannot gratify the pleasures of the palate beyond very moderate bounds. They cannot lavish much money on fine raiment and without suffering from public ridicule, and in their homes they cannot go far beyond the less wealthy without involving themselves in more pain than pleasure."

"Do not begin your business career with the idea of getting from the world by hook or crook all you can," he advises young men. "Let your thought be, 'Where can I be the most effective in the work of the world?'"

"I would respectfully present this thought to the so-called 'money kings,'" he says. "The one way in which they can secure a real equivalent for money spent is to cultivate a taste for giving where money may produce an effect which will be a lifelong gratification. It is only by scientific, business-like methods that a man can give himself. I worked myself almost into a nervous breakdown in groping my way through this ever-widening field of philanthropic endeavor. Then there was forced upon me the necessity to organize."

Mr. Rockefeller then describes his philanthropy, and observes that the value of research and education is often overlooked by those who through kindness are prone to help only the sick and distressed.

## MINT TURNS OUT HOLIDAY CENTS

PHILADELPHIA—With the approach of the holidays the demand for cents increases, and accordingly the United States mint of this city has recently been very busy making these coins. A round million were coined last year, and they were soon lost sight of after they passed into general circulation.

The "wee folk" whose tastes and desires do not run into extravagant lines, are able to get fully as much goodness, and unadulterated pleasure out of a dozen or more bright shining brand new cents, which to them are just as attractive as gold coin, as they would from the higher denominations of money.

## DAUGHTER OF THE MAYOR ENGAGED

Mayor George A. Hibbard has announced the engagement of his eldest daughter, Adelaide Frances Hibbard, to Harry Fogarty, the mayor's confidential stenographer.

Miss Hibbard, who is 20 years old, graduated from the English High School, and is actively interested in the Third Religious Society (Unitarian) of Dorchester. Mr. Fogarty, who is 24 years old, is a native of Roxbury, graduated from the English High School and formerly was employed in a broker's office on State street.

## BURTON NOT UP FOR SPEAKER.

CLEVELAND, O.—Theodore E. Burton has definitely eliminated himself from the speakership contest. "It cannot be said too emphatically," was his statement, "that I am not a candidate for speaker. I will not engage in a scramble for any office, and the only one for which I am and shall remain a candidate is the senatorship."

## Weather Forecast.

Weather indications for today: For New England: Fair and colder tonight and Saturday, with moderate westerly winds prevailing. For Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder, with light moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature 32 to 36. High water 1:25 a. m. and 1:40 p. m.



## THOUSANDS GIVE THANKS TO GOD IN MOTHER CHURCH

Governor Guild's Proclamation With Keynote of Peace is Read to Vast Assembly of Christian Scientists.

### TELL OF HEALING

Grateful Beneficiaries Relate Blessed Results on Their Lives of Principles of Truth Practised.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, the Mother Church, held its regular Thanksgiving day service Thursday morning at 10.45. When Albert F. Conant finished playing the organ prelude, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the large auditorium was almost filled. In the words of one of the speakers, it was a "magnificent audience."

The thought that seemed to run through the entire meeting found its first expression in the opening hymn, number 115 of the Christian Science Hymnal. It was that he who has chosen the Good, and has realized it in his life and is realizing it, has deep cause for gratitude.

#### Governor's Proclamation.

The first reader, Judge Clifford P. Smith, after reading Governor Guild's Thanksgiving proclamation, exhorting to thankfulness because of the increasing peace and brotherhood among men, read a selection from the tenth chapter of Luke. This was followed by the repetition of the Lord's prayer with its spiritual interpretation as found in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Then came hymn 161, one that all Christian Scientists love, the words of which were written by Mrs. Eddy.

The Lesson Sermon comprised selections from the Bible and Science and Health. Its thought was that gratitude is an appreciation of what God has given us as expressed in deeds, rather than in words. The healing Principle that Jesus proved in the destruction of sin and disease is being proved today, and will finally rule in all things.

Testimonies Are Given. After a vocal solo, "Praise Ye the Lord," by Forster, sung by Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, the regular soloist, the first reader introduced the testimonies by saying:

"To the Christian Scientist every day should be a day of thanksgiving. Nevertheless, even incessant gratitude may gladly accept this opportunity for its public expression. Therefore Christian Scientists are now invited to give testimonies suitable to the occasion."

The first speaker told of her gratitude in finding the Father. Her earthly parent had been taken away, but she found that the Father was the Father of the living, and not of the dead. A woman in the first balcony told how Christian Science had lifted her out of debt and from a condition that was rapidly bringing her toward the grave. Another in the same part of the building said she had once been under the care of a physician for 13 weeks. After having four operations, on the eve of the fifth, she asked for 24 hours to try Christian Science. In that time her condition changed, and in four weeks she was well. Her physician marveled at it.

#### Grief Is Overcome.

A woman in the center of the first balcony said Christian Science was enabling her to overcome her grief, due to a recent bereavement. Another on the last speaker's left told how Christian Science had led her to God, and how her family had been helped by it. A lady told of restoration from an insane condition.

Another from the Pacific coast spoke of how the reading of Christian Science literature had relieved her from great distress and had given her a great spiritual uplift.

A gentleman in the main body of the church said:

"Christian Scientists, both individually and collectively, have much to be grateful for, and I yield place to no one in the degree of my gratitude for individual blessings, for I have much to be grateful for. It all sinks into insignificance, however, when compared to the debt of gratitude which I feel we owe to our Leader for this latest and best of blessings. The Christian Science Monitor. I feel that it is both timely and reasonable to speak of this today, for I feel that those of us who live outside of Boston feel, perhaps, more keenly and largely the magnitude of this blessing than those who live here, for it brings us into immediate and daily touch with the Christian Science movement, and I believe that this paper is, in the words of our Leader, destined to 'unify all nations' and 'establish the brotherhood of man' throughout all the earth."

#### Freed Him From Drink.

A woman expressed her gratitude for a God that sends no evil, and bestows nothing but good. The next speaker was one whom Christian Science had freed from drink as his master, and had quickly set him free. His sister had worn for 38 years a steel harness on account of a shortened and shrunk

limb. Christian Science relieved her of this and made her a healthy and helpful woman, who is now walking miles each day.

At the conclusion of this testimony three men arose and began their testimony. Each was given an opportunity to speak, the third, who was in the left balcony, saying:

"The signs of the times indicate that the era of friendship between nations and brotherhood among men is approaching. The approach of this era makes possible the publication of the Christian Science Monitor.

#### Friendship's Real Meaning.

"To be a friend does not mean to be swept by waves of sympathy, to be victimized by the selfishness or exploited by the cupidity of men. To be a friend means to deal fairly because of law understood, to be just because of allegiance to Truth, to be kind because of fidelity to divine Principle. By their healing men are introduced into the school where Christian Science teaches them to bring out patience, fidelity, kindness, justice, goodwill, integrity. Its discipline enables men and makes them fit to be friends. We have seen the humble on earth raised to nobility. And this among many things is cause for gratitude."

The last testimony was one of thanks for the great Leader of the movement, and it but enlarged the thought that had run through all the remarks—gratitude for the noble woman.

The service closed with hymn No. 1, a benediction, and a postlude, "The Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Mount of Olives," by Beethoven.

## IT MAY REPLACE OLD TURBINES

Prof. Edward F. Miller of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has just issued his report on the new J. Emory Harriman rotary engine that has been undergoing a long series of tests in the mechanical engineering laboratories of the institute this fall.

The rotary engine is a machine that inventors have sought to build since the days of James Watt, and from the results obtained in the tests wonderful things can be predicted for this little engine. According to the inventor the rotary engine has great advantages over the reciprocating and turbine engines, inasmuch as it is more economical of power and has the ability to start instantly and with the greatest possible power. Besides this, it is small and takes up much less space than either of the other two types of engines that are now in practical use.

The inventor of the new rotary has worked for five years on his engine, and it was only this fall that success was assured. This engine entirely overcomes the principal defects of the other types of engines.

The figures that were obtained in the recent tests have never been equaled in the history of the steam engine. In the last test, made on Nov. 16, using superheated steam, 5.295 brake horsepower was obtained, using only 41.34 pounds of steam per brake horse power hour.

The little engine has two rotors, the high and low, each running in a case six inches in diameter. The length of the high pressure rotor is 3 1/2 inches and that of the low 6 inches. The two rotors are cylindrical and were running in a cylindrical case, the center of the rotors being set over 64-100 inch. Mr. Harriman, the inventor, does not believe that a reciprocating or a turbine engine can be built that will give such wonderful results as will his little engine.

## CROSS-COUNTRY WON BY GRASSIE

W. S. Grassie of Cambridge surprised the followers of cross-country running in this vicinity by winning the 10-mile championship of the N. E. A. A. yesterday, defeating the two favorites, J. E. Ballard of the B. A. A., and A. R. Whelton of the Lawrence Y. M. C. A. The first six men finished within one minute of one another. Ballard, Welton and Grassie made the pace all the way.

In the last half mile, when the final sprint came, Ballard, Welton and Grassie raced for the tape, Grassie beating Ballard by about 30 yards, with Welton twice that distance behind.

## EELS SHUT DOWN LIGHTING PLANT

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—After working their way through a 24-inch pipe which furnishes water from Echo Lake to run the lighting plant of E. H. Harriman on the mountain at Arden, three eels put the lighting plant temporarily out of business. When an investigation was made as to the cause of the stoppage of power it was found that the eels had lodged in the nozzle which feeds the turbine wheels. The three eels weighed 16 pounds and each measured two and a half inches in diameter.

## NORTH SUBURBS IN TRAFFIC BOOM

None of the cities and towns affected by the prosperity reported along its lines by the Boston & Maine railroad are feeling the revival of business more than those immediately north of Boston. All report large increases in both passenger and freight business. At nearly every station along the western division the traffic is still on the increase.

Melrose has practically doubled its freight business. Malden has increased its freight business 50 per cent. Wakefield has increased 75 per cent and Reading 100 per cent during the past month over the same month of 1907. Since the innovation of the reduced fare and the 12-ride ticket books, passenger traffic has increased at these stations.

## REVOLUTIONIZE MILK BUSINESS IN UNITED STATES

Agricultural Colleges Evolve Methods Whereby Productive Cows Are Separated From Drones of the Herds.

### ADVICE TO FARMERS

Many people who have never had their attention called to the matter think that cows are pretty much alike except as to color. But this is far from the truth in the eyes of the dairymen, who must make his herd pay for feed, care and the like. Not until the last 15 or 20 years, however, has the dairymen been able to know which cows were the paying ones and which the drones. During these years the agricultural colleges have worked out methods which enable him to pick out his productive cows.

The chief instrument in this work is known as the Babcock tester, which consists of a series of long-necked phials in which a measured quantity of milk is placed with some sulphuric acid and then operated by means of a crank. The fat in the milk is not affected by the acid, and as the denser liquid is made to go to the bottom of the bottle by centrifugal force the fat is left in the long neck, where its amount is determined by a graduated scale showing the percentage of fat in the sample. In this way the value of each cow's milk can be determined. The profit or loss at which each cow is kept is thus readily discovered after deducting the cost of feed and care.

#### Barely Pay for Feed.

The average production of Pennsylvania cows, for instance, is somewhat more than 150 pounds of butter in a year. At current prices this amount barely pays for feed and care. In that same state, as elsewhere however, are many commercial herds in which the production has ranged from half as much again to twice as much. Strange as it may seem, in one community 65 to 70 per cent of the Keystone state dairymen could sell their feed for more than they sell their butter! This fact was proved by the state agricultural experiment station and may be taken as more or less typical of the whole United States.

Since individual cows will produce 90 cents to \$1 in milk from a dollar's worth of feed, and others will even double these amounts with no greater consumption of feed, it is evident that the work of culling out the unproductive cows is a desirable thing to do.

#### Farmers Ask Help.

The way that men all over the country are adopting the simple methods espoused by the experiment stations and agricultural colleges shows that the American dairymen has awakened to the importance of right thinking in order to make his business a success. The stations are besieged with letters from all parts of their respective states and are constantly sending their lecturers to address farmers' gatherings on this subject, besides being as constantly active in improving present methods and discovering new ones. This is a wonderful age for the dairymen, for the business has been revolutionized during the last two decades.

## PRETENDER SEEKS SPAIN'S THRONE

The most formidable pretender to a European throne is the head of the Carlist line, Don Jaime de Bourbon, Conde de Molina, who not only passively asserts his claim to the Spanish throne, but who at any moment may lead an open insurrection; for the rough mountaineers in the north of Spain are loyal Carlists and also indomitable fighters. Don Jaime is a trained soldier, a general in the Russian army. The beginning of the Carlist claim dates from early in the last century. King Ferdinand VII. of Spain was childless, although he had been three times married. His younger brother, Don Carlos, naturally expected to succeed him. Moreover Spain still held to the so-called Salic law which excludes women from the throne. Nevertheless by a fourth marriage King Ferdinand had a daughter who afterward became Queen Isabella; for at her birth the Spanish Cortes revoked the Salic law. Then came the first of the several Carlist wars; for the Carlists claim that the succession could not be altered. A long struggle took place, and this has been followed, since 1830, by repeated uprisings intended to restore the Carlist line to the throne. Don Jaime's father, grand-nephew and namesake of the first Don Carlos, is still alive but he lives in retirement at Venice, and has relinquished his claim to his son.—The Munssey.

#### APPROVE DR. WALLACE'S HONOR.

Bestowals of stars and garters in foreign lands do not often possess much interest to Americans, but the appointment of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace to the Order of Merit is regarded with warm and appreciative approval throughout America.

#### SPENDS \$100,000,000 YEARLY.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian minister of finance, raises and spends \$100,000,000 a year on a \$7000 salary. Mr. Fielding is the only prominent member left of the old cabinet that gathered about Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, having held his position 12 years.

## REPUBLICANS IN MOVE TO BREAK RULES OF HOUSE

Insurgent Organization is Forming Among Members of Next Congress to Regain Power.

### WILL AID MILLS

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—America is at last awakening to the realization that were the conservation of forests undertaken upon a large scale, a vast amount of wealth would be retained which is now completely lost to the country. With the disappearance of our forests the abundant spring waters lose their natural storage ground and disappear from the country in a few weeks, causing devastating floods along watercourses, whereas, if rightly restrained, a more normal flow might be maintained at all seasons, a condition for which there is a crying need on navigable rivers and absolutely necessary for economic industrial development. Thus the problem of hydro-electric power production is primarily a question of the maintenance of a continuous water supply. To attain this the retention of the forest growth covering the watersheds, is of first importance; then the converting of lake expansions into storage reservoirs, and finally dams built at the power sites, which will curtail wastage during long dry periods.

At the Canadian capital a piece of engineering is in progress which bears directly on this problem of water conservation. Like many another proposition under consideration in individual fields of industry, it draws our attention forcibly to the national exigency, and serves as an indication of how the problem may be solved generally. At this point the water-power is one of the finest on the continent for commercial purposes, and its scenic effect being already irretrievably lost, its only future is one of utility, which now should be carried to its highest point.

The different power users at these Chaudiere Falls have, on several occasions petitioned the Canadian government to start a system of water storage on the upper Ottawa river by converting some of the larger lakes into storage reservoirs; that the government would not undertake while the petitioners allowed the present great waste of water at their mills. This year some of the mills have been closed down entirely and the others running with auxiliary steam plants, thus throwing out of employment a large staff of men and causing great loss in other directions, while at the same time about 50 per cent of the power was going to waste, totally unused, over the main fall.

The constant recurrence of low water periods has finally aroused the power users to the necessity of united effort for the procurement of more stable conditions, and they have agreed upon a plan of action resulting in the solution of a problem of immense importance to the country as well as to themselves. Expert engineers were employed to examine other developments of a similar character and to submit plans for a new dam calculated to add over six feet to the fall, minimize the wastage, and be capable of allowing the high water flow of the river to pass without increasing the flooded area above.

NEW YORK—With all the rescued passengers and crew of the wrecked Panama liner Finance well taken care of, interest in Thursday's marine disaster is confined to the placing of the responsibility of the wreck. An admiralty court will pass upon the case.

The Merritt-Chapman wrecking crews are at work trying to salvage the mail bags. They are also searching for the four persons who were lost.

There is a chance that the Finance can be raised and a portion of the cargo salvaged.

## READY TO PLEAD ALASKA'S CAUSE

Gov. Hoggatt This Year Will Tell Congress the Territory's Great Need at Present is Good Roads.

WASHINGTON—Governor Hoggatt of Alaska is here on his annual mission of educating Congress up to Alaska's needs. He visits the capital every fall to present the requirements of his territory to the lawmakers, and although the enactments are seldom what is asked for, in full, the congressional understanding of the Alaskan situation grows clearer every year, and hence the appropriations yearly grow more liberal. Thus his annual long and expensive trip is really a good investment for the territory.

Good roads are what he is going to work for particularly this session, means of transportation being one of the most necessary things to the development of the country. With a comprehensive system of roads, making communication between communities and individual residents less arduous, the country will go ahead much faster.

Governor Hoggatt reports that the output of gold this year was \$18,500,000, substantially the same as last year. Fifty-five miles of railroad along the Copper river were constructed during the past summer, the construction gangs winding up their work for the winter on the day that Governor Hoggatt left, November 4. The builders plan to end operations each year about November 1, beginning about the middle of April.

## GERMANS PLAN PAPER IN TURKEY

The commercial and industrial world in Berlin is becoming seriously alarmed by reason of the growth of the anti-German press campaign in Constantinople, and it is announced that an attempt to counteract it is to be made by the establishment of a high class daily German newspaper in the Turkish capital.

The journal will be inaugurated shortly as the "Osmanischer Lloyd," and its editor-in-chief will be Dr. Grunwald, the present foreign editor of the "Vossische Zeitung," and formerly London correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung."

The venture is being supported by several influential Germans and Turkish officials.

ACCUSES PRESIDENT CABRERA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An urgent appeal to the civilized world for the suppression of the alleged atrocities of President Cabrera of Guatemala has been issued by Dr. Fornos Diaz, formerly secretary of state for Honduras.

## CANADA PLANS TO CARE FOR WATER POWER

Piece of Engineering Undertaken at Ottawa, Aiming Toward Conservation of Natural Resources.

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## WORK TO SALVAGE WRECKED LINER

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## LIFTING OF FOG RELEASES CRAFT

NEW YORK—The fog bank that has enveloped New York harbor and vicinity for several days has lifted, releasing a fleet of 25 ocean steamers and scores of sailing vessels that had been held up.

Among the important steamers to arrive were the Zealand, from Antwerp, which had been held at Sandy Hook since last Tuesday; the Adriatic, from Southampton; the Princess Irene, from Naples; the Republic, from Boston; the Grosser Kurfurst, from Bremen, and the Georgic, from Liverpool.

## CZAR'S MUSICAL PROTEGE COMING

PLYMOUTH—Mischa Elman, the 18-year-old violinist and Russian protege of the Czar, sailed today for America on the steamer Auguste Victoria for the United States, where he will give a series of 45 concerts, the first in the Manhattan Opera House in New York on Dec. 13. At his farewell concert last night among the patrons were the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who have aided in making Elman a fashionable pet in Great Britain.

## FLEET AN AID TO WORLD'S PEACE

Thousands of Dollars Spent by American Sailors in the Orient on Their Round the World Trip.

MANILA—Every thinking American in the Orient recognizes the force of the remarks of Frank B. Loomis, one of the American commissioners to the Japanese international exposition, who declared that the visit of the battleship fleet to Japan was one of the greatest world peace measures undertaken in a decade.

Another beneficial result of the battleship visit has been the disbursing by the thousands of sailors of the fleet of thousands of dollars among the small shop-keepers in this community. One of the great problems that the government has to struggle with—this being a restricted community—is how to keep money in circulation, and not have it accumulate in the government depositories while the people suffer for currency to meet their business and personal obligations. It is the policy of the United States government to pay off the sailors in currency of the country where they are stationed. This causes large sums in the insular currency to be withdrawn from the treasury and other places of government deposit and paid over to the bluejackets, who throughout this trip have kept up the proud reputation that American sailors made long ago of being royal spenders.

## TELLS JEWS HOW TO PAY AMERICA

Rabbi Eichler of Boston Declares His People Owe Great Debt to This Country.

The Rev. M. M. Eichler, a prominent Boston rabbi, declares that the Jew owes to America a great debt, not only for its being his refuge, but also as his home. Dr. Eichler says:

"Every American Jew should be permeated with a sense of profound gratitude for the blessings of freedom which Israel enjoys under the American flag. We have here not only unlimited opportunities for material progress, but the best chance we have ever had throughout our history for religious and spiritual development. Nowhere on the globe is religious liberty such a real fact as it is in the United States. President Roosevelt, in his recent letter on religious equality, has voiced the true American spirit for which we are thankful.

"Our gratitude to this nation must be commensurate with the greatness of our debt. We must devote to this republic that which is best and noblest in us. The best thing the Jew can do for America is to foster civic righteousness and idealism by living the faith and practicing the truths proclaimed by prophet and sage of old.

"The Jew should become a strong moral force in American life, a factor in bringing about a new era in our national development, an era of intellectual and spiritual growth.

#### BROCKTON PLANS BIG PLAYGROUNDS

CITY COMMITTEE Considering Eight-Acre Tract That May Be Used for a Skating Pond.

BROCKTON—The city committee on public playgrounds has under consideration a proposition of securing for such use a tract of eight acres of land which lies within a mile of 53 of the city's school rooms and a part of which can easily be flowed to afford the children large and safe skating ponds, without damage to surrounding property.

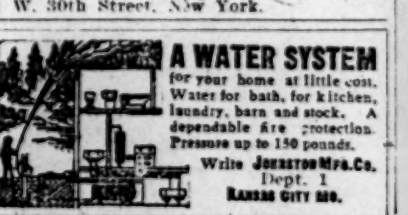
This land is between Pleasant street, North Warren avenue, Prospect street and Oakland avenue, and is one of the tracts of land which was mentioned by Rev. Alan Hudson, pastor of the First Congregational Church, some months ago when he set forth his comprehensive plan for a park system which will bring at least one of the parks within 15 minutes walk of every person in the city, with the possible exception of those residing on the very outskirts, where woods and natural parks are easily obtainable.

Plans have been drawn of this tract of land and a copy placed in the hands of every member of the playgrounds committee. There are many approaches to the place and City Engineer Charles R. Felton says that the proposition of making skating ponds there is feasible.

#### Marsters High Class Tours

#### EGYPT, HOLY LAND ITALY and the CONTINENT

From New York and Boston, Jan. Feb. March, 60 to 87 days. Personally conducted. Around the World, 130 days, Feb. to June, \$1,500. Best steamers. Restricted membership. MARSTERS FOREIGN TRAVEL BUREAU, 208 Washington Street, Boston, 31 W. 30th Street, New York.



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for your home at little cost.  
Water for bath, for kitchen,  
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dependable fire protection.  
Pressure up to 150 pounds.  
Write JOSEPH W. CO.  
Dept. 1.  
BOSTON CITY, MASS.

## MELLEN REPORTS BETTER OUTLOOK FOR WATERWAYS

Brockton Man Finds Increase of Interest in Canal Projects—Boomed Home Scheme at Convention.

### BOOK ON SUBJECT

BROCKTON—Edward B. Mellen, chairman of the executive board of the Brockton board of trade and delegate from that body to the Atlantic deeper waterways convention, held at Baltimore, has returned from the convention and will report at the meeting of the board Dec. 14. He reports that the thought in favor of larger appropriations by Congress and more thorough investigations in relation to waterways has become much more hopeful since similar conventions which he attended a year ago.

There were 600 delegates at the convention, and they represented commercial organizations in states from Massachusetts to Georgia and westward to the Alleghenies.

Mr. Mellen took with him a large supply of the Brockton folders issued by the Brockton board of trade in its publicity work, and took occasion to see that Brockton was well advertised wherever he went. He also distributed about 500 copies of the Brockton canal prospectus, which were much in evidence at the convention. Mr. Mellen says there were expressions highly favorable to the Brockton canal project, and adds: "The book brought the matter home effectively, and engineers and congressmen gratefully referred to it as the most complete thing of its kind they ever saw."

The book referred to contains 80 pages of handsomely illustrated matter under the title, "The New York, Brockton and Boston Canal: Its Importance to Massachusetts Industries and Great Value to the Nation." There is contained in the book a letter of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, chief of engineers, U. S. A., relative to estimated cost to construct the proposed Atlantic coast system of waterways, extending from Boston to Beaufort, N. C.

HERE'S A PROSPERITY ITEM. MONTPELIER, Vt.—The Lane Manufacturing Company's machine shops, one of the largest industries here, resumed full-time operations Monday.

## About Waists

We are having the largest waist business in our history.

(The reason for this must be that our values are better than anywhere else.

Every waist fresh and new—not a waist in stock with short sleeves.

We are really proud of our waist department.

Lace Waists, 4.75, 5.50, 7.50, 15.00  
Messaline Waists, 5.50, 6.90, 7.50, 11.50  
Taffeta Waists, 4.90, 5.50, 7.25, 8.75  
Chiffon Waists, 7.25, 11.75, 15.25, 16.50  
Linen Waists, 1.90, 2.25, 2.50, 2.90  
Linen Waists (hand-embroidered), 2.90, 4.25, 5.50, 6.90  
Crepe Waists, 1.90, 3.50, 5.90, 12.75  
Flannel Waists, 2.90, 3.25, 3.90, 4.90  
Lingerie Waists, 1.75, 1.90, 2.25, 5.50

And a great variety of other waists at different prices.

**Meyer Jonasson & Co.**  
Tremont and Boylston Streets.

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MEHLIN HAINES NEEDHAM  
BEHNING

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**PENSKY LAWN MOWERS**  
There Are None Better



# Athletic Events of the Day — College Football Rules

## NEW RULES FOR BOWLING

Entry List to Close Two Weeks Before Championship Meeting—New Events for Amateurs.

At the recent annual meeting of the National Duck & Candlepin Bowling Congress a number of changes were made in the rules which are to govern the annual championships to be held next May.

The most important change related to the closing of the entry list two weeks prior to the opening of the contests. This change had been advocated for two years, but owing to the fact that bowlers have always been slow about sending in their entries, the tournament committee felt compelled to hold the list open to the last minute. In past years by entering late and teaming together, some of the best men have been able to get the major part of the prizes. This new rule will prevent this to a great extent and the prizes will be awarded on a percentage basis proportioned on the number of entries received.

This year the professionals will compete at duck and candlepins. There will be four classes of events at each style, individual, two men, three men and five men. The three men competition is a new championship event.

Amateurs are to be given the same number of events as professionals. Valuable prizes are to be awarded in each contest. The eligibility of entrants to this class is to be passed on by a committee of five selected from the leading amateur clubs of the state.

## COLLEGE FOOTBALL SEASON ENDS IN A PENNSYLVANIA VICTORY

Cornell Defeated in Spectacular Game on Franklin Field Thanksgiving Day—Miller Distinguishes Himself.

### MANY OTHER GAMES

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania and Cornell closed the college football season on Franklin Field Thanksgiving day in one of the most spectacular games of the year. Pennsylvania was generally picked as the winner, and while she came up to predictions, the game was closer than expected. There has never been a game in this city which developed such sensational and spectacular features. They started in about 10 minutes after the ball was put in play and did not end until time was called for the end of the second half.

Cornell scored first with a pretty placement kick by Mow, giving her a lead of four points. After this first score, Pennsylvania never seemed to be in danger, and by wonderful open-field rushes by Captain Hollenback and Miller, who replaced Keinath at quarter, scored three touchdowns, two of which were converted into goals by Scarlett, making the first score 17-0. Pennsylvania attempted the forward pass twice. The other time Miller was blocked before he had time to throw the ball, but by clever dodging he eluded the entire Cornell team and placed the ball behind the goal posts.

Pennsylvania won through her stronger rush line and superior work of her backfield in open play. Scarlett, Miller and Hollenback played the best game for the local team, while Captain Walder and Mow excelled for Cornell. The kicking department was the only one in which Cornell excelled.

The two teams lined up as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA	CORNELL
Braddock.....l. e.	Hurlburt.....l. e.
Crooks.....l. e.	Franker.....l. e.
Townsend.....l. e.	Leventry.....l. e.
Draper.....l. e.	Crograve.....l. e.
Detrick.....l. e.	Wright.....l. e.
Marks.....l. e.	McCollum.....l. e.
Cozens.....l. e.	O'Rourke.....l. e.
Tamberton.....l. e.	McArthur.....l. e.
Pike.....l. e.	McArthur.....l. e.
Gaston.....l. e.	Crosby.....l. e.
Scarlett.....l. e.	Wood.....l. e.
Miller.....l. e.	Gardner.....l. e.
Keinath.....l. e.	Hutchinson.....l. e.
Walder.....l. e.	Tydemann.....l. e.
Mow.....l. e.	Mow.....l. e.
Hoffman.....l. e.	Shawyer.....l. e.
Hollenback.....l. e.	Hoffman.....l. e.
	Walder (capt.).....l. e.

Score—Pennsylvania 17, Cornell 4. Touchdowns—Hollenback, Miller, Scarlett. Goals from touchdowns—Scarlett 2. Field goal from placement—Mow. Referee—Sharpe. Line—Empire. Ends—Princeton. Field judge—Langford. Trinity. Linebacker—Olsen. Lehigh. Time—35 min. halves.

Playing in the drizzling rain, Battery A defeated the First Corps Cadets in their annual football contest on Soldiers field, Cambridge, yesterday, by a score of 11-10. This was the third straight win for the battery. Over 20,000 persons witnessed the contest, all the invited guests of the two teams.

At the very start of the game a long forward pass by the battery brought the ball well down to its opponent's goal where the cadets held for downs. But another well-executed forward pass a little later brought a touchdown. A dif-

Unsuccessful Candidate for Captaincy of Yale Football Team for 1909.



STEPHEN H. PHILBIN.

## YALE LOSES FIRST SOCCER GAME.

NEW YORK—Yale lost her first game of soccer football yesterday to the team of the Crescent A. C. by a score of 9 to 5. The Yale team played a strong game but Crescent took the lead at the start and was never headed.

## STUDENTS WANT DIFFERENT MAN FOR MANAGER

A Bowdoin View That Defeated Man Is Entitled to the Position and New Election Is Asked For.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 27.—Disaffection is being expressed by Bowdoin students over the election of assistant manager for the football team next year. Harry L. Wiggins of Boston was declared elected, while Harrison M. Berry of Gardner received the greatest number of votes.

It has always been the custom at Bowdoin for those sophomores who desire to be managers of the different athletic teams to go out during the year as candidates for the position of assistant manager. Careful account is kept of the work done by each man, and the two who do the best work are nominated by the athletic council and then voted on by the students. There were three men this year who did good work, and the manager recommended that all three be named as candidates.

The council ruled that only two could be named, and as a result Berry did not receive a nomination. At the election, however, he received the most votes, but the council refused to recognize his vote, and declared Wiggins elected. The students refused to accept the ruling of the council, and as a result the question of assistant manager is to be voted on again when the election of manager comes up in a few weeks.

Thomas Otis, 1910, who was assistant manager this season, and it is claimed, to whom by rights the managership belongs next year, was declared ineligible by the faculty. This difficulty will be removed within a few weeks and then the election will be held and he will be elected.

The students also voted to organize a student council for the purpose of formulating the sentiment of the undergraduates and for considering matters of general welfare of the college.

The football "B" has been awarded the following men by the athletic council: Wandke, '10; Newman, '10; Haley, '11; McDade, '09; King, Med.; Crosby, '10; Hughes, '09; Burton, '09; Smith, '12; Manter, '09; Gastonguay, '09, and Simmons, '09.

This is the smallest number of men to receive the "B" in years. It was necessary to play all of two or parts of three of the Tufts, Colby, Bates and Maine games to win a "B". Wilson, '12, played parts of two, and Burns, '12, played all of one of these games. No other men got into any of these four games.

## PRIZES GIVEN TO LONG DRIVERS

Fortunate Golfer Who in One Stroke Put the Ball From the Tee Into the Hole Get £5 Each.

### WIGGIN REJECTED

The legitimate ambition of every golfer—short of winning the open championship—is to hole out in one, that is, to drive the ball from the tee into the hole on the putting green in a single stroke.

Stuart Anderson, a prominent member of the Portrush Club, has achieved this distinction on no less than seven separate occasions—twice at North Berwick and twice at Aberdeen in Scotland. A good many professionals, however, have holed out in one on two occasions, and an amateur, T. Ireland, has actually managed to do so twice in the same round.

By the way, it may not be generally known that under certain circumstances something more than mere honor and glory attaches to the accomplishment of this feat. Thus if it is achieved at what is known as the island hole of the Royal Ashdown Forest Club during the progress of a quarterly competition the secretary is empowered to present the fortunate player with a £5 note. So far, however, and despite the keen struggle it entails, nobody has yet qualified for the award.

## NEW CUP OFFERED BY THOMAS LIPTON

Commodore Henry A. Mors of the Corinthian Yacht Club has announced that Sir Thomas Lipton has offered a silver cup, valued at \$1000 to that club, for the 27-foot class. The offer grew out of the awarding of the Lipton cup to the Eleanor during the past season.

The cup will become the property of the owner winning the three championships in the class, in all open races in Massachusetts bay. The boats must be sailed by amateur helmsmen. The races to count for championships are those of the Corinthian and Eastern Yacht clubs and the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts.

The offer is made with these conditions: The class is to start with five boats, built to conform to the scantling and cabin restrictions of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts. It is for slops of the 27-foot class, or whatever class may represent it, should classification be changed, as it may in the near future.

## WESLEYAN HAS A LONG SCHEDULE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 27.—The Wesleyan University basketball team is going to have a busy season this year as there are twenty games on its schedule, including all of the larger colleges. The full schedule follows:

Dec. 5, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, at Middletown; Dec. 12, Columbia, at Middletown; Jan. 7, New York University, at Middletown; Jan. 9, Yale, at Middletown; Jan. 15, Columbia, at New York; Jan. 16, West Point, at West Point; Jan. 19, Trinity, at Middletown; Jan. 23, University of Pennsylvania, at Middletown; Jan. 30, Holy Cross, at Middletown; Feb. 3, M. L. T., at Middletown; Feb. 6, Williams, at Williams; Feb. 10, Alumni, at Middletown; (afternoon); Feb. 19, Brown, at Middletown; Feb. 22, Dartmouth, at Middletown; Feb. 27, Dartmouth, at Hanover; March 3, Williams, at Middletown; March 10, Brown, at Providence.

## BIG INDOOR MEET NEXT FEBRUARY

Feb. 6, 1909, is the date set for the next big indoor athletic meet of the Boston Athletic Association. The meet will be held in Mechanics' building, as in years past, and every effort will be made by those who have it in charge to secure a large entry list of the best athletes of this country. Team races between the various colleges will again be a feature.

Cornell has again won the championship honors in the Intercollegiate cross-country run. Coach Mookley certainly is the leading coach of the country in that branch of running. The Harvard team made a better showing than in previous years, which speaks well for the work done by Coach Shrubbs during his short stay at Cambridge.

James J. Lee of the B. A. A., junior A. A. U. cross-country champion, has joined the Mohawk A. C. of New York. He was one of the best long-distance runners in New England and his loss is severely felt by the athletic team of the Boston association.

Harvard had one of the best second-team football squads in her history. They worked hard and did much toward developing the varsity to its high standard of 1908. NeSmith, Guild, Shurtleff and Inches were in charge of the men and they deserve great credit for what they accomplished.

Philip King, Princeton '03, is being talked of for head coach of next year's football team. Coach Roper has not been successful in developing winning teams for the New Jersey university and will not return next year.

## ARMY-NAVY LAST BIG FOOTBALL GAME OF YEAR

With the Exception of the Two Navy Ends Both Teams Are in Fine Shape.

PHILADELPHIA—The eyes of the football world are now centered on this city, where the Army and Navy will play the last big football game of the year on Franklin Field tomorrow afternoon. Already the city is being filled by the supporters of both teams, and the appearance of the army and navy officers in uniforms lends much to the attractiveness of the crowd.

The contest promises to be a close one. At the first of the season it was thought that the Navy would have an easy win, but the developments of the past few months promises that the Army will be in shape to give its rival a close contest.

The Navy squad had its last practice Thursday afternoon. The work was the lightest possible. Reporting at the gridiron at 2 o'clock, the men were allowed to run through only formations and signals. This was done against the scrubs, but no tackling was allowed. Every "varsity" man quit in excellent shape with the exception of Reifsnider and Jones, the two ends. These two are still in bad shape and their condition is causing much uneasiness. Cobb and Carey have the call should substitutions be necessary.

The team which represents the army this year is somewhat lighter than last year, only averaging 169 6-11 pounds. Last year the team weighed 174 2-11. The line this year weighs 177 pounds and the backs 159. The men are all in good shape and ready to play a hard game.

The record for the two teams since these annual contests were started are as follows:

1890, Navy 24, Army 0; 1891, Army 32, Navy 16; 1892, Navy 12, Army 4; 1893, Navy 6, Army 4; 1899, Army 17, Navy 3; 1900, Navy 11, Army 7; 1901, Army 11, Navy 5; 1902, Army 22, Navy 8; 1903, Army 40, Navy 3; 1904, Army 11, Navy 0; 1905, Army 0, Navy 6; 1906, Navy 10, Army 0; 1907, Navy 0, Army 0.

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

E. C. Townsend won the medal handi-cup golf match of the Commonwealth C. C. yesterday, with a gross of 95 and net of 4 strokes.

R. D. Willard won the medal handi-cup, Class A, of the Woodland G. C. yesterday with a net of 74 strokes. H. McDowell won in Class B with a net card of 70.

The Brockton Y. M. C. A. basketball team won its first contest of the year at Brockton yesterday by defeating the Holyoke Athletics, 32-23.

W. F. Titcomb won the 100-yard handi-cup shoot of the B. A. A. yesterday with a gross score of 91 and a net of 101. Frederick Whitney was second.

The crew of the U. S. S. Monitor defeated that of the U. S. S. North Carolina at Norfolk, Va., yesterday in a cutter race by two lengths. The time of the winner was 15 minutes.

It seems strange to think of a team finishing next to last in fielding and yet winning the American league pennant, but this was done by the Detroit this year. It goes to prove that batting is of more importance in winning games than fielding.

Cornell has again won the championship honors in the Intercollegiate cross-country run. Coach Mookley certainly is the leading coach of the country in that branch of running. The Harvard team made a better showing than in previous years, which speaks well for the work done by Coach Shrubbs during his short stay at Cambridge.

James J. Lee of the B. A. A., junior A. A. U. cross-country champion, has joined the Mohawk A. C. of New York. He was one of the best long-distance runners in New England and his loss is severely felt by the athletic team of the Boston association.

Harvard had one of the best second-team football squads in her history. They worked hard and did much toward developing the varsity to its high standard of 1908. NeSmith, Guild, Shurtleff and Inches were in charge of the men and they deserve great credit for what they accomplished.

Philip King, Princeton '03, is being talked of for head coach of next year's football team. Coach Roper has not been successful in developing winning teams for the New Jersey university and will not return next year.

After three years of separation, Brown and Holy Cross will again meet in athletic events. Baseball and basketball dates have been offered by Brown and accepted by Holy Cross.

## ROWING BOOMING AT PRINCETON

The New Jersey University Developing Crews With a View to Being Represented by a Varsity Eight.

### HARD GAME EXPECT

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Although there seems to be little chance of Princeton having a crew in the Henley regatta on the Hudson next year, she will probably be represented by a "varsity eight." During the past year the students have been busy learning the rudiments of sculling and have made considerable progress. They have been coached by C. S. Titus, the ex-amateur sculler of America, who has been very successful.

Those interested in rowing here are said to be looking for a professional coach. It is said that a well-known Boston professional has been approached and that his acceptance of the offer made is all that is needed to give him the position. If they succeed in getting a satisfactory professional to do the coaching, there is little doubt but what there will be some races on Carnegie lake next year between a Princeton "varsity eight" and some of the other larger colleges. It has been the policy of the authorities here to devote some time to getting their aquatic sports on a sound footing before taking up college racing; but now that they have learned the first stages of sculling they are about ready to take on races with other colleges.

It will probably not be more than a couple of years before Princeton will be represented by "varsity" and freshman crews on the Hudson. While there is some talk of her rowing Harvard and Yale at New London, there is practically no chance of this as the two New England colleges have always preferred to keep those races to themselves. With the exception of the two years when Cornell rowed there on account of an agreement between Harvard and Cornell no other crew has ever been admitted to those events, and unless something comes up to disrupt the present good feeling between the Princeton and the Blue, there is little chance of Princeton racing either of them on the Thames.

The Orange and Blue will be a welcomed corner in the field of crew racing, and it is to be hoped that next spring may find them with a "varsity eight" on the water.

A. C. JAMES FOR COMMODORE. The annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club is to be held in New York city Dec. 17. J. Pierpont Morgan, chairman of the nominating committee has announced that Arthur Curtis James has been chosen for commodore to succeed Cornelius Vanderbilt. C. Ledyard Blair has been nominated to succeed Mr. James as vice-commodore and Dallas B. Platt to be rear commodore.

## WILLIAMS' BASKETBALL DATES.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Nov. 27.—The schedule of the Williams basketball team has just been announced by the management:

Jan. 9, M. I. T. at Williamstown; Jan. 13, M. A. C. at Williamstown; Jan. 16, Fordham at Williamstown; Jan. 20, St. Laurence University at Williamstown; Jan. 23, Dartmouth at Hanover; Feb. 6, Wesleyan at Williamstown; Feb. 10, Dartmouth at Williamstown; Feb. 13, Syracuse at Williamstown; Feb. 16, Hamilton at Williamstown; Feb. 20, R. P. I. at Williamstown; Feb. 24, Brown at Providence; Feb. 25, Tufts at Medford; March 3, Wesleyan at Middletown; March 6, Brown at Williamstown.

For the first time in years Williams does not give Harvard a game. This is due to the restriction the trustees put on athletics this fall. The basketball team is not to be allowed to travel more than 200 miles during the season, which also necessitated their refusing challenges from Princeton and Cornell.

ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW OPENS. BROCKTON, Mass.—The annual show of the Brockton Poultry Association opened today in Ryder's Hall, to continue the remainder of the week. There are about 600 entries from various parts of New England and the usual number of attractive premiums offered.

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## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR STRONG TEAM NEXT YEAR

Harvard Coaches Will Have All But Five of This Year's Team to Start With.

FISH FOR CAPTAIN

Elation among the Harvard undergraduates over their football victory over Yale is beginning to wear off. Everybody is happy. After the customary discussion of the question—why Harvard beat Yale—one can hardly refrain from speculating on the probabilities of Harvard's repeating the trick next fall.

Captain Burr will graduate this spring and for the same reason Ver Wiebe, Kennard, Nourse, Cutler, Hoar, White, West and Withington will not be eligible. Those who played in the Yale game and who will be back are G. G. Brown and Crowley, ends; Corbett, Leslie, Smith, Sprague and West in the backfield, and Fish, Dunlap and McKay in the line.

The biggest problem will be to find a quarter-back to replace Cutler. Sprague, whose 58-yard punt from behind the goal line prevented an imminent touchdown against Harvard in the Yale game, is a possible candidate for the position. Gallati, Cutler's substitute, will be back. A new center and guard must be found and substitutes for all the line positions must be developed. Fisher, guard on the 1912 team, may fill that vacant position on the "varsity." Other promising men from this year's freshman team are L. D. Smith and Paine, ends, and Frothingham, Pierce and Weston for the backfield. Easily the best back in college this fall was Minot, who, being on probation, could not play on the "varsity" this year. He played on the second team and could gain through the line of the first team very consistently. On the whole, prospects for good material are much brighter than they were at this time last year or even than they were at the beginning of this season.

It is more than probable that Mr. Haughton will be head-coach again. Hamilton Fish will undoubtedly be the captain; he has already proved himself a good leader, and that he is an "All-America" tackle, few will question. The most efficient squad of coaches that could be found among Harvard graduates assisted Mr. Haughton this fall, and if he comes back, he will surely be quite as successful in securing assistants. Whether Mr. Haughton comes back or not, his system of coaching the teams will undoubtedly be adopted next year. Separate squads of coaches, each with a head-coach, had charge of the second and Freshman teams. These teams were taught the same football tactics that the "varsity" squad used. The Freshmen were brought up in the same "school" of football that they will use when being trained for the "varsity." From now on it seems probable that the phrase "Harvard tactics" will be a reality, just as "Yale tactics" has been at that university. With the spirit of harmony among all the players and coaches that such a uniform system has produced, and will continue to produce, good results are bound to follow, and Harvard will at least break even with Yale in football contests as she has done in other branches of sport.

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## JAPAN LOOKING AFTER WELFARE OF ITS FARMERS

Foremost in This Movement Is a Society for the Moral and Economic Advancement of Rural Dwellers.

### TRADE IN LEECHES

Not only is Japan encouraging agriculture through the model farm experimental stations, lectures and what not, says I. K. Friedman in the Chicago Daily News, but likewise it is attempting to improve the lot of the agriculturist. There is going on in Japan a big work of uplifting.

Foremost is a society known as the Hotokukwai, a society for moral and economic advancement. Its main strength is put forth in improving rural conditions and in making life in the rural communities more worth the living through the extension of amusements, charities, education, social features of one kind and another and by the development of agricultural enterprises.

**Interesting the Young People.**  
It has organized the young people everywhere, and started branches in about 210,000 of the smaller hamlets and villages of Japan. The Hotokukwai is assisted in its laudable efforts by the government of Japan, which gives it money from time to time; by the heads of the various prefectures and by the villages themselves. It has built up an agricultural society in every prefectural district, separate ones in the larger towns, and put over all of these a central agricultural agency in Tokio to aid and direct them. If any of the members of the numerous branches of the society choose to visit one of the big cities they are conducted by a representation of the organization through its schools, factories and workshops and shown its most interesting sights.

**Instructing Buddhist Priests.**  
The society likewise issues a number of periodicals and papers for the instruction and intellectual awakening of its members. The Agricultural Association of Motosu district recognized the influence of Buddhist priests for improvement in agriculture, so in August, 1905, seventy Buddhist priests of various sects were called together and instructed how to cultivate rice, barley and vegetables and how to hunt the injurious insects. The attempts proved successful and the results were remarkably good.

To foster the spirit of industry and economy and to encourage an auxiliary work among the farmers the manufacture of wicker lunch baskets was started among common school students of Namazu village. The wages were to be either used for school expenses or deposited as postal savings.

**Trade in Leeches.**  
Shimo-Nakajima village abounds in deep, muddy rice fields, which are suitable for the growth of leeches. Taking advantage of this, students of the common school were made to gather leeches for the purpose of encouraging the spirit of industry and economy among them. The work was started in June, 1901, and in that year almost 3000 leeches were caught and sold, about 15 yen (\$7.50) being made. In 1905 about 5000 more were caught and more than 30 yen (\$15) was made. Each time the money was deposited as a joint saving. In 1906 more than 10,000 leeches were gathered.

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## KAISER INVENTS NEW CHEER FOR GERMAN NAVY

Men Practising to Be in Readiness for Official Visit of the Emperor—Spontaneity is Lacking.

### HURRAHS BY RULE

BERLIN—The Kaiser, complacent during the crisis through which the empire has been passing, has evolved an official system for cheering in the imperial navy that would seem to place him in the class with some of the most talented American college cheer leaders. He worked out the details during his recent visit to Donaueschingen, while the country was agitating itself over his famous interview.

Like everything in the German navy, and army too, cheering has to be done by rule, and likewise it lacks the spontaneity of the cheers that emanate from the throats of the British, American or even Japanese bluejackets.

#### Uniform Style of Cheer.

The order that the Kaiser has worked out governing this sort of demonstration of enthusiasm is unique. It says: "His majesty, the Emperor, has ordered that cheering on board each ship must be uniform, caps being waved at the same time. Manning ship and shouting 'Hurrah!' must be carried out as follows:

"Men with signal flags should be posted on bridge, poop, foremast, aft-deck and at other appropriate positions. At the command of 'Three cheers!' the flags will be raised. At the same moment the hands of the men manning the sides are raised from the bulwark to their caps. On the first order 'Hurrah!' signal flags fall.

#### Caps Raised in Unison.

"The cheer is given while the caps are raised by stretching out the arm at an angle of 45 degrees. Then as soon as the cheer has been given they are brought back by bending the arm to the middle of the body. At the same time the signal flags are again raised. "On the second and third repetition of the cheers the same motions will be followed except that, the third cheer having been given, the caps are not brought to the middle of the body, but are smartly set upon the head and the right hand is immediately again placed on the rail.

"On the forthcoming visit of His Majesty the Emperor to swear in recruits measures are to be taken to carry out these orders."

Pursuant to the spirit of this order practise in cheering is now one of the important drills in the navy.

### USE ALDEN'S BOOK IN CITY CAMPAIGN

No-License League of Brockton Sending Pamphlet to Voters and Calls for It in Other Places Come In.

BROCKTON—George W. Alden, president of the Brockton No-License League, has published a pamphlet setting forth "Fifteen Reasons Why No-License Is Better than License." Copies of this booklet have been distributed to every voter in this city, as preliminary to the regular no-license campaign, which is always spirited and businesslike in this city. There have also been calls from several other cities already for copies of the book, which is regarded as one of the most effective and convincing compilations of stubborn facts which have ever been put together on no-license work.

The 15 reasons which Mr. Alden presents are divided into "From individual standpoint," "From family standpoint," and "From municipal standpoint." Mr. Alden's last word is this: "Average tax rate of license towns and cities of Massachusetts for five years \$1.09 more per \$1000 than in no-license places. And so it goes. The more you study this matter the more clearly you see the ever-increasing facts that prove conclusively and overwhelmingly that no-license is better than license."

Mr. Alden is president of the Alden Kindred of America.

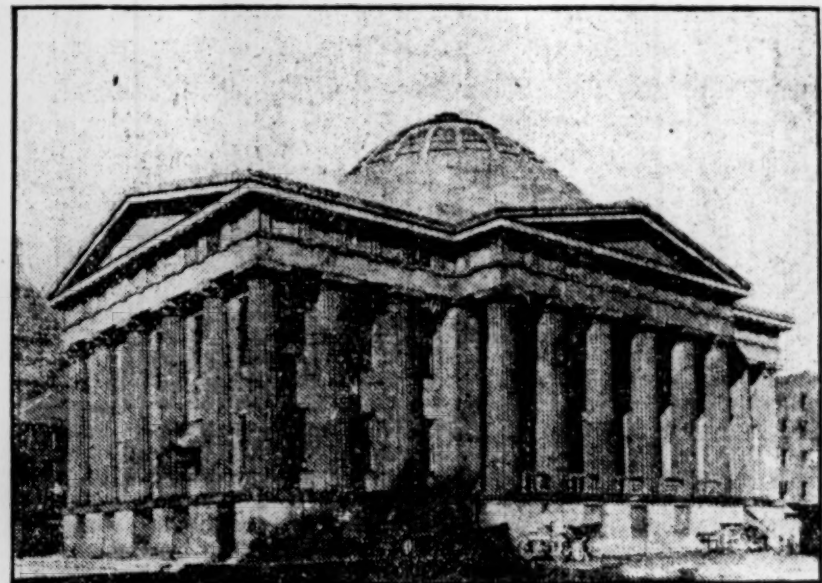
#### RECEIVER MANAGES RESTAURANTS

Henry Melville of New York, as receiver, finds himself the manager of six restaurants. He was appointed by the court to look after the estate of Samuel H. Barron, who filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$81,780 and nominal assets \$92,125. Mr. Barron has been in business twenty years. He resides at Nutley, N. J., in one of the show places of the town, which is said to belong to Mrs. Barron.

#### TEETH MADE OF PAPER

One of the oddest uses to which paper has been put is that which has resulted in the manufacture in Germany of artificial teeth. These paper teeth are manufactured from the same variety of pulp which enters largely into the composition of many novelties in the paper line. Paper teeth are said to afford satisfaction, not only retaining their color well, but being less liable to chip than ordinary false teeth.

## COMMITTEE WANTS \$1,000,000 FOR NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE IN BOSTON



PRESENT BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE, ON SITE OF WHICH MANY PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN WOULD HAVE THE NEW BUILDING PLACED.

The special committee representing the local merchants to consider a site for Boston's new custom house has reported that the appropriation of \$500,000 is too small to purchase a site suited to the needs of the second port in the country.

The committee does not wish Boston to duplicate the experience of Chicago and other large and rapidly growing cities where inadequate federal buildings have been erected, in some instances, two or three times. In at least one notable instance the building was outgrown before it was completed.

The sum of \$1,000,000 will be needed to provide a suitable site, in the opinion

of the committee, which is composed of Jerome Jones and Wallace L. Pierce of the Merchants Association, Elwyn G. Preston of the Chamber of Commerce, Robert S. Peabody of the Boston Society of Architects, and A. G. Webster of the Board of Trade.

Many business men favor the purchase of land near the present custom house on India street and with that addition using the present site for the new building. They point out that the present custom house is near the centers of all lines of trade as well as close to the water front with its shipping interests, and also that the custom house has been at that spot for nearly a hundred years.

## TAFT AND CANNON CONFER ON TARIFF REFORM

President-Elect and Speaker to Work in Harmony During Next Term, Declare Friends of Both.

### CONFLICT IS DENIED

WASHINGTON—Is there to be a clash between Mr. Taft and Speaker Cannon over the question as to whether the Roosevelt policies are to be enacted into law?

The friends of each gentleman answer this question in the negative, and yet there are signs that there may arise a difference of opinion regarding these policies which will cause the Republican party a good deal of trouble after next March 4. It is said that there is to be a conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, between Mr. Taft and Mr. Cannon, when the alleged differences will be discussed and some understanding arrived at. Meanwhile, however, the air here is filled with rumors of an impending conflict.

Mr. Cannon represents the reactionary wing of the Republican party, and heretofore he has stood determinedly against the policies of the present administration. As Speaker, he refused during the last session of Congress to permit certain bills embodying these policies to be brought before the House for consideration.

Mr. Taft represents the progressive wing of the Republican party, and long ago he announced that he was a loyal supporter of the Roosevelt policies, and if elected President that he would do all that he could to carry them out.

#### Must Be Carried Out.

The Republican national convention, last June, in Chicago, placed the seal of its approval upon those policies, and the party is thus officially committed to them. Heretofore, Mr. Cannon and his reactionary associates in both houses of Congress have been able to oppose the policies without serious criticism. But now, the party having spoken, they must support them, or take the consequences. Mr. Taft, it is thus seen, will possess as President an advantage which Mr. Roosevelt in the same office has not enjoyed. Republican opposition to what Mr. Roosevelt wants will from this on be party disloyalty, and the public men in this city are wondering whether Mr. Cannon will have the courage of his convictions to act as an obstructionist.

Specifically, the situation is centered on Mr. Cannon's re-election to the speakership, which will be the first important matter coming before the special session

of congress which Mr. Taft will call next March for the revision of the tariff. The story, as is understood here, is to the effect that Mr. Taft wants to know precisely where Mr. Cannon will stand from this time forward on the broad question of continuing the work which Mr. Roosevelt has begun. If it should develop that Mr. Cannon has not experienced a change of heart, the belief is that Mr. Taft will not favor his re-election to the speakership.

#### Taft's Position Understood.

Mr. Taft's position is understood to be that the Republican party, early in the present month, won the Presidency and House of Representatives on the platform adopted at Chicago, and must therefore accept that platform as a legislative guide. If otherwise, he is understood to hold, would be showing bad faith.

Mr. Cannon has not yet declared himself on the question under discussion, but his friends are saying for him that he is a good Republican and will cheerfully do what the majority of the party seems to want done.

Meanwhile, Republican members of Congress are calling attention to the fact that no President of the United States has ever attempted to control the organization of the House, which is a part of one of coordinate branches of the government, and that should Mr. Taft make such an attempt he will bring about a conflict at the very beginning of his administration which will seriously impair his influence, and possibly, if carried too far, bring about a party split.

#### Taft Has Advantage.

The question is one of the highest importance, not only to politicians, but to the people generally, for on the way in which it is disposed of will depend whether Mr. Taft will be able to carry forward the work put under way, and only partially completed, by Mr. Roosevelt. The contest, should it come on, will be between the reactionary and the progressive wings of the party. Such a contest has been under way for the past four years, Mr. Roosevelt being the leader of the progressives and Mr. Cannon one of the leaders of the reactionaries. As has already been set forth in this article, Mr. Roosevelt, during this party not having had an opportunity to time, has been at a disadvantage, the say if it approved of the progressive program. Mr. Taft, however, will have the advantage in his favor, owing to the Chicago platform.

If a guess were in order, it would be that Mr. Taft and Mr. Cannon will get together, but it is evident that it must be on the ground occupied by the former, if party peace is to be preserved.

## READING WANTS MOTOR INDUSTRY

READING—If satisfactory arrangements can be made with owners of factory property in Reading, the Shawmut Motor Company, which was recently burned out in Stoneham, will locate in town.

The company has been looking over the factory building owned by Senator Grimes opposite the Reading depot. Mr. Grimes is anxious to improve the business of his town and has made a proposition which the Shawmut Motor Company is likely to accept.

The company placed its loss by the recent fire at upwards of \$200,000. It is desirous of starting business again with a larger outlay of money and with more hands at work than were employed in its Stoneham factory. A suitable location in Stoneham seems to be unavailable at the present time and the concern has turned to Reading. The concern employs skilled mechanics in all its branches.

## TARIFF ON ZINC ASKED IN PRAYER

JOPLIN, Mo.—The Rev. Dean C. Dutton of Webb City and the Rev. C. M. Davenport of Joplin both, in the Union Thanksgiving services held by the churches of the two towns, petitioned the Almighty to grant a tariff on zinc and to direct the actions of the representatives of the mining interests of this region before the ways and means committee at Washington.

Several of the ministers in the smaller towns in this region also made this petition part of their prayers.

#### SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

For the first time since last spring the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in New York, has recently had a small shortage of men. The mechanics and men of other occupations who besieged the company for work have disappeared, because there's work now at their own trade.

## JOURNALISTIC REVOLUTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Advent of American Soldiers Started New Publication Which Now Replaces Old Spanish Newspapers.

### FUTURE IS BRIGHT

MANILA—Manila has undergone a journalistic revolution since the American occupancy not second to the general change in the course of things Philippine.

Newspapers in Manila in Spanish days consisted of one or two Spanish publications—prolix, ponderous sheets, such as El Comercio and El Progreso. They printed the shipping routine, statements given out from government offices concerning departmental matters, the time table of the Manila-Dagupan railroad and Reuter's cables, faithfully copied from Hongkong contemporaries. The reporters of these estimable journals took for granted that the public knew the news and treated it argumentatively.

With the coming of the American came a vociferous cry for news. "The American Soldier," gotten out by soldiers discharged from the army by favor for the purpose, on funds subscribed by officers and men, first catered to this longing. With the rush of civilians to the islands money became plentiful in Manila, officers and men in on pass from "the lines" vying in scattering their American gold. Paper after paper sprang up, printed in English. Some rented, the facilities of their accommodating Spanish contemporaries. Others sent agents post-haste to Hongkong to buy equipment. Still others cabled to far away San Francisco. The great need was to get type and forms quickly. Press work was easier to get done. In the "Days of the Empire" it was not unusual for an editor, arriving at his office, to find a contemporary cheerfully grinding off its edition on his presses. Never mind, his own paper could wait "poco tiempo."

#### Started Many Papers.

"Freedom," the "Manila American," the "Manila Times," the "Tribune," the "New Orient" and some others now buried under the dust of comparative oblivion, sprang into being and prospered. Divers and wonderful were their sources of revenue. Once military orders were printed in full and paid for by a confiding government. Sales of condemned quartermaster and commissary stores were advertised. Chinese restaurants, "American" hotels, purveyors of dark and terrible refreshments contributed to the cause. Reporters of the local rival journals were received by the army in the field with full rank and standing of "war correspondents," and some really creditable reportorial work was done. Correspondents of big American newsgathering bureaus made alliances with these seeming freaks of journalism. Some vicissitudes there were; the press censor; the ephemeral nature of many of the advertising enterprises. Some of the papers went to the wall; of these, some revived and tried again, others remained quiescent. Those were glad days. If the Spanish fonts held no Ws, it was a simple thing to invert Ms while they lasted, then double up the Us. Native compositors would leave out a stick or two here and there and shuffle the lines, but that is merely life in the far East.

#### Criticize Government.

It was a delicate business, differing with the government in military days. Still, it could be done, within limits, and there was a market for newspaper criticism, right in the government service. When the civil government took control criticism became more frank, and although one or two served prison sentences for technically libelling various officials, it was vastly more exciting to stroke the government the wrong way than the right. Officials were often far more considerate to the members of the opposition press. One day a former army officer, with much money, arrived and put in an expensive plant, publishing a paper which saw the government side of things. For some years a merry war was waged on this sheet by the malcontents. Today, that paper and one other have the English-speaking field to themselves, having absorbed or otherwise silenced their rivals. These two are owned by a coterie of merchants, who see in a better understanding between press, people and government a brighter future for the islands.

## HOLYOKE TO HAVE CHEAPEST WATER

HOLYOKE—Beginning Jan. 1 the water consumers of this city will benefit by the lowest known water rates of any city in the country, according to the decision of the water commissioners. With an excellent supply of fine quality at hand, and the city needs for many years guaranteed, the commissioners have decided hereafter to charge the following rates:

Faucet water, \$3 a year, a reduction of \$1; bathtubs, \$2 a year, a reduction of 40 cents, with the provision that single houses may use as many bathtubs as they desire with the payment for the use of one tub. The decision means a reduction of \$13,092.20 in receipts, but the department is well able to sustain it. The board voted to transfer \$10,000 of the receipts to the sinking fund.

## INDUSTRIES ALL IN FULL BLAST BY FIRST OF YEAR

Despite the Removal of Large Plants to New Hampshire, Brockton Hopes to Maintain Lead as Shoe Center.

### ATLANTA IN LINE

Present indications show that all over the country business is on the increase, the larger manufacturers having started their plants on a full time basis. Real estate and money in the New England states are at present on a better footing than they have been for some time, and many industrial plants are resuming operations. Although the largest of the shoe factories have moved from Brockton, Mass., to other cities, due to the labor troubles there recently, it is expected that it will maintain its lead as the shoe center of the world.

Here are some prosperity items from Massachusetts towns and other parts of the country:

**PALMER**—After a long period of semi-idleness, the large carpet mills of this place have resumed operations on full time.

**GREAT BARRINGTON**—Over 700 men and women have returned to work in the mills of this city, which report larger orders than in any of the eighteen months past.

**HARTFORD, Conn.**—All the factories have resumed full time here, including the works of Pratt & Cady, who employ some 400 hands.

**EAST WEYMOUTH**—The new factory of the Geo. E. Keith Corporation in this place will soon be completed and the machinery will be installed before Christmas. It will employ over 350 hands in the manufacture of women's shoes.

**CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo.**—Miners go back to work on full time in the various mines in this vicinity after some months of practical idleness.

**ATLANTA, Ga.**—The starting of several large buildings in and about this city has put over 500 men back to work, and the outlook is the best for some time.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—The large stock yards in this city will reopen Monday for the receipt of livestock for local trade, after being closed for quite a period. This move by the Livestock Association will put several hundred men to work.

**PORTLAND, Me.**—Full time has been resumed in the large Warren paper mills at Westbrook, since the national election, and to celebrate the running of all its departments, they distributed over a ton of turkeys to the 200 employees.

**WORCESTER**—The largest ready deals in the history of this city have been closed during the past few days.

**PROVIDENCE, R. I.**—A return of confidence and renewal of activity have come to the jewelry industry in this section, and retail stores are reporting a record increase in trade.

**SALEM**—Leather trade in this section is showing marked improvement, the tanners are increasing their output, and making additions to their plants to enable them to fill the large number of new orders recently received.

**DETROIT**—The Detroit Furnace Company will be reopened and operated at full capacity within a few days, after being closed for a year.

**PULLMAN, Ill.**—The steel car plant of the Pullman Company has commenced operations on full time, due to extra large orders from the Harriman lines.

**UNION, S. C.**—The Buffalo cotton mills are now running their three mills to the fullest capacity. This corporation operates more looms and spindles than any other in the South.

**MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.**—Advance in wages of conductors and motormen on the local trolley lines was put into effect yesterday by the Walkill Transit Company.

## FRANCE ABLE TO BE WORLD'S BANKER

PARIS—The rapid and enormous accumulation of gold by the Bank of France during the past year is attracting the attention of Europe, says the Paris edition of the "New York Herald." At present the amount is \$665,000,000, which is an increase of \$125,000,000 in the last year. Considerable of this amount has, of course, been drawn from the United States on account of advances during the panic of the autumn of 1907.

Heavy balances have, however, been drawn from Germany, and there is a tendency in some quarters to give this a sinister significance, although it is true enough that France is much better prepared financially for war than her neighbor. Bankers argue, however, that it is poor financing to accumulate such a vast amount of coin which is lying idle, because the bank's discount loans amount only to \$240,000,000. It is true, at all events, that France is now in a position to act as banker of the world.

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You can pay more, but you cannot buy more.

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## Suggestions for Holiday Gifts

NECKWEAR  
SHIRTS  
GLOVES  
HOSIERY  
WAISTCOATS  
CANES  
HANDKERCHIEFS  
BAGS  
TOILET OUTFITS  
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**J. T. DYER**  
Haberdasher and Hatter  
34 BOYLSTON STREET

Going to Philadelphia?  
STOP AT THE  
**NEW HOTEL HANOVER**

ARCH and 12th STREETS  
American plan, \$2.50 per day and up.  
European plan, \$1.00 per day and up.  
WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, Prop.

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## BALKAN REVOLT RECALLS EVENTS IN EARLY DAYS

Situation Discussed in Second  
Instalment of Article Writ-  
ten for The Christian  
Science Monitor.

### SOME ARE SAVAGES

All Complications Traced to  
Dualism of Speech and  
Culture, Declares Expert  
Student.

The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to have a comprehensive review of the past and present conditions existing in the Balkan peninsula and a discussion of the future prospects presented to its readers in instalments from the pen of a close student of the situation in this near eastern country. The second instalment is given below.

Again it is the Albanian who has remained pure in features and speech, true to his forefather's home and traditions. Whence came this strange and to this day savage people? The question has never been fully answered. Under the name of Illyrians they were masters of the Eastern Adriatic and beyond long before the first Greek settlers appeared in ancient Hellas. They certainly were not identical with the aboriginal population whom the Greeks called Helots and whom they enslaved. The present Slavie-speaking populations of Montenegro, Dalmatia and part of Istria all show the same race characteristics as the Albanians. After producing such men as the Emperor Diocletian and a series of other Roman emperors and generals, who dictated the policy of the later empire, this race found its apotheosis on the opposite shores of the Adriatic for the Venetians are none other than Italianized Illyrians. Under Turkish rule, the Albanians distinguished themselves not only as the most loyal and efficient soldiers and bodyguards, but produced such eminent men as the King, the great reformers, the saviors of 17th century Turkey. The importance of the Albanian element is shown by the influence their language exercised over those of the Bulgars and Roumanians.

The Daco-Thracians whom Herodotus



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is the richest and purest of cows' milk, produced on model dairy farms under the most perfect conditions.

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is given the consistency of rich dairy cream by the Hylac process of evaporation in vacuum.

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calls the greatest nation after the Persians and Indians, also preceded the Grecians. They probably belonged to a race closely akin to the Italian and general Mediterranean stock and their descendants are the modern Roumanians and the Kontzo-Vlaks in Greece and Macedonia. This relationship accounts for their Italian appearance and customs, which have perpetuated the illusion of a Roman ancestry.

Without dwelling on the ancient Greek, it may be pointed out that their isolated settlements, dotting the coasts of the Mediterranean and Black Seas remind us forcibly of the later exploits of the Northmen. The modern Greeks in the seaports of the Levant exhibit many characteristics of the ancient Hellenes, whereas the inhabitants of the interior are largely of Slavic and Albanian descent.

During the Roman wars, rural Greece became depopulated and the subsequent removal of the center of Greek life from Athens and Corinth to Constantinople made it possible for the later Slav invaders to push their settlements into the very heart of ancient Hellas. A southward movement of the Albanians of Epirus completed the repopulating of Greece. On the other hand, the long Venetian dominion has left an indelible stamp of Latinity on the modern Hellenes.

All Balkan complications are to be traced to a factor which distinguishes Byzantine history from that of the western Roman Empire. It was the dualism of speech and culture, resulting from the Roman occupation of the Greek world, that placed serious obstacles in the way of welding together the elements of the Eastern and Danubian Provinces. It must not be supposed that the Romans attempted to oust Grecian culture, so sincerely admired and so largely adopted by themselves. On the contrary, the province of Thrace, the modern Eastern Roumelia, where civilization was only planted under the Emperor Trajan, was not modelled on Roman lines, but was Hellenized.

Even the northern slopes of the Balkan mountains (the southern part of Bulgaria proper) shared in this Hellenizing process. North and west of these regions, however, Roman civilization predominated. The importance of this point becomes evident when we compare the latter history of the Danube with that of the Rhine. The barbarians, who gradually forced their way across the Rhine into Gaul and Spain, became completely absorbed in the course of the Middle Ages by Latin civilization, so firmly because exclusively implanted in the Iberian and Celtic inhabitants. The contrast with the fate of the Danubian provinces is striking. Here the character of Roman civilization was largely military, and that of Greek influence commercial. Settlements retreated or advanced according to strategic requirements, and in many cases did not rise above the military camp. Therefore the line of the Danube was not prepared to weather the terrific onslaught of the barbarian hordes, much less to regulate and assimilate the influx of alien blood as was possible in the West.

The barbarians selected by the Byzantine emperors to place themselves as a buffer between the Empire and the Asiatic hordes beyond the Danube were the ancestors of the modern Serb and Croatians. They had, however, been preceded by another Slavic tribe, the Slovenians, who took a southerly direction and settled in the eastern and central Balkan, and especially in Greece proper. These tribes, whose pursuits were agricultural, and whose habits presented a strong contrast to the nomadic Mongolian, formed a loose confederation of clans on democratic principles, which had no place in the Byzantine Empire. They partly mingled with, partly displaced both Albanians and Greeks, and on the whole, their expansion followed a northwesterly and southwesterly direction; this removed them somewhat from Byzantine influence. As the Greeks, then as now occupied principally the coast line from Thessaly to Constantinople and never really penetrated into Macedonia except as emissaries of Rome, the direction of the Servian movement precluded any violent clashes. The Servian race and its history belong to the Balkans because of its intimate relations to Bulgarian history, rather than its own destinies, which have been more closely bound up with Austria-Hungary than with the Balkans.

## FAMOUS TURKISH LADY PROTESTS

She Believes Sex Should Participate in Public Life and Not be Kept in Semi-Concealment.

The famous Turkish lady, Fatma Alié Hasoum, publishes a long protest in the Terdjumani Hakikat against those who would bar the Turkish woman from sharing in and exercising her influence over public life.

She quotes women of high culture who rose to the level of the greatest "Memas" (wise men) in religious legislation. Some were famous teachers of men who became memas themselves. The importance of this fact becomes clear when it is remembered that until 1846 all education in Mohammedan Turkey was in the hands of the memas.

The Mohammedan women fought in battle and the prophet himself expressed admiration at the valor of some Arab women who took part in the severe fighting that attended Mohammed's early struggles. Again, some of the Mohammedan women disciples, we are reminded, were engaged in business. Why then should the modern Mohammedan woman be debarred from it?

Fatma, in conclusion, quotes the prophet's "Learn, learn, learn," addressed to women as well as men.

## THE WIND

FROM ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S "CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES."

I saw you toss the kites on high  
And blow the birds about the sky;  
And all around I heard you pass,  
Like ladies' skirts across the grass—  
O wind, a-blowing all day long,  
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

I saw the different things you did,  
But always you yourself you hid.  
I felt you push, I heard you call,  
I could not see yourself at all—  
O wind, a-blowing all day long,  
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

O you that are so strong and cold,  
O blower, are you young or old?  
Are you a beast of field and tree,  
Or just a stronger child than me?  
O wind, a-blowing all day long,  
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

## AN UNEVENTFUL JOURNEY

In Six Stages.

FIRST STAGE.

Pictures from a Car Window—The Little Soldier—The Many Services of Men.

When I was asked to write about my journey, I began to wonder how I could make the story interesting to others. My own interest is in people, especially in their kindness. You can see this in every part of the world. Patient mothers comfort little babies everywhere, and everywhere chery men are joking with little boys and girls, and strangers are expressing courtesy to strangers and so becoming friends everywhere. And the man who travels may see this good-will wherever he goes.

Leaving the City Behind.  
Our car went rolling smoothly along its road of steel till the city was left behind, and wide fields stretched on either side. Here and there the trees were grouped in thickets, but mostly they stood out alone in the fields, until we came to hills, and there the trees encamped like a host. The sunlight pouring down made their coppery leaves shine as if made of precious metal.

He Might Not Understand.  
Along comes African John to fix up pillows for the comfort of the travelers in his care. His smile is ingratiating and genuine kindness looks out of his humble brown eyes. If I were to say to him that his eyes shine like a topaz, he would have no idea of my meaning, any more than had the boy in Sunday school, being instructed as to the construction of the foundations of the New Jerusalem who was asked, "What is a topaz?" and replied out of his own experience that it was where the mules walked beside the canal. But African John knows what it is important for him to know, and brings patience and good humor to his task of taking care of fussy and whimsical passengers.

Smooth Stretches That Mirror the Sky.  
Our roadway begins to climb among the hills, following the windings of a river whose channel has been cut through solid rock. Locally it has a name, but for the traveler it is first of all a river with falls and eddies and windings and smooth stretches that mirror the sky. And as for the hills, what need to name them. It is enough that they express the idea of a hill, even as a musician with impromptu variations will make you acquainted with a musical idea.

The Clouds Sing With Color.  
So goes by the procession of the hills, so continues the song of the river, till at last the sky joins in the symphony, and the clouds virtually sing with color, with long-drawn tones of gray and purple and then with glowing and vibrant red. The river is an artist now, and depicts the color of the heavens with a glow and luster beyond the painter's art. Then gently nature closes her book of the day, shutting down the cover of dusk, and it is night.

Next morning I waken to look out upon a world all white, and upon wide level fields taking their rest beneath the coverlet of snow.

Going to breakfast, I find the way blocked by a curly-haired little boy, who has drawn a tin sword from a tin scabbard, so I halt and salute. "Have I the password, little soldier?" I say and smile. Immediately a twinkle comes to the blue eyes, and the curls are nodded in assent. So I know my password, which is a smile, is accepted, and I may pass the guard.

Their Happy Expectation of Good.  
The expectation of little children seems to be so heroically settled in the direction of the good that they exclude not even the passing stranger, expecting all men to be kind. One could wish that they did not become sophisticated by finding some adults unreliable and unjust, but might all through life keep their happy expectation of good. Some old, perhaps, and certainly some who are old become converted again to the trust of the child's heart, and seem to draw to themselves love and trust by expecting it and giving it.

His Sword Was Sheathed.  
Before I was finished with breakfast the little soldier came in for his rations. But his sword was sheathed, though it clanked finely against his chair as he

sat down. He was accompanied by a woman quite four times as big as he, and one could see that she was the general. So he behaved quite as a soldier should in the presence of his superior officer.

A World Full of Faithful Workers.  
Before I reached my hotel I had the services of guard, porter, gate-tender, baggage-man, cab-driver, motorman and street car conductor—each man doing well his day's work, and thereby "with goodwill doing service." Some of them expect the visible token of your appreciation, but most of them are satisfied with the wages they earn, and do kindness and express courtesy because of the manhood that is in them. How full is the world of faithful workers when you look about with searching eyes.

At Rest in Mine Inn.  
Now I may rest in the inn, with its big old-fashioned halls. The water to wash with comes into the basin through a faucet shaped like a dolphin's mouth.

## NEW MUSHROOM DINNER RECIPE

Guests Watch and Wonder While Indiana Hostess Prepares Delicious Dish With Broiled Steak.

A woman gave a mushroom dinner recently in an Indiana city. The hostess herself prepared the chief dish while the guests looked on and wondered. Some one had sent her a peck of mushrooms, which were a sight to the New Yorker, accustomed to buying them by the pound.

This is the way she did it: A steak two and a half inches thick was broiled until it was just on the rare side of medium done and was seasoned with cream butter, salt, a mere breath of mace and lemon, but no pepper. It was placed on a large hot silver platter. Then came the mushrooms. In the peck of mushrooms were more than a dozen, every one over 6 inches in diameter. Five of these were peeled while the steak was broiling. When the steak was placed on the silver dish the mushrooms were each dipped in melted butter, seasoned with salt, a very little lemon juice and a suspicion of mace and placed over the steak in a blanket. This was placed under a broiling flame, and while the mushrooms were just cooking through more mushrooms were dipped in the butter.

When the first layer was done the second was placed on the first and likewise broiled. This might seem about enough for any one, but the hostess was not yet satisfied, not until a third layer had been added. Only a ring of smaller mushrooms just dipped in the butter and broiled were used for a garnish.

With this were served grilled sweet potatoes, which had been sliced and soaked for three hours before being dried and oiled for grilling.

The essence from the mushrooms had penetrated the steak, but no layer had been cooked so much that it had lost its own flavor; and the whole thing was one of the most exquisite morsels that can be imagined without being unsuitably rich.

## HOUSTON TO HAVE DEEP WATER PORT

HOUSTON, TEX.—The city commissioners are jubilant over the fact that the bond issue for \$700,000 for municipal improvements, carried at the special election. The amount is to be expended in city improvements and \$50,000 for wharves and terminal facilities at the turning sin, where the deep water port is laid out.

The turning basin is like a circular lake and was formed by cutting into the banks of Buffalo Bayou, with room for the largest vessels to maneuver. In consideration of the aid to this project extended by the federal government, the city constructs wharves, and makes them free to the shipping.

WELLESLEY GIRLS TO GIVE PLAY.  
"Samson Agonistes" will be given by the members of Associate Professor Lockwood's class in English literature in Wellesley College chapel hall, Dec. 9, in commemoration of the anniversary of Milton's birth. The parts have been assigned, and the preparations are going forward in a way to promise success. The play is seldom produced.

## AIR CONDITIONS WILL BE STUDIED

Professor Bailey En Route to South Africa for This Purpose—Will Also Do Astronomical Work.

Prof. Solon I. Bailey is on his way to South Africa, there to study the steadiness of atmospheric conditions. Professor Pickering of the Harvard observatory with which Associate Professor Bailey is connected, has had such a plan in mind for some time.

Work at the experiment station in Peru has enabled the observers to get much better results than are obtained at Cambridge, Mass., and if, atmospheric conditions in the highlands of South Africa prove advantageous, the Arquipa station will be removed there. Professor Bailey's headquarters will be at Bloemfontein and incidentally he will do some astronomical work. He has taken a 10-inch visual telescope for observing the stars; with a 5-inch instrument he will study the steadiness of the atmosphere. Before leaving England, Professor Bailey will consult with authorities there as to conditions at his destination. He will have two or three assistants, but expects to secure them near Bloemfontein. The Royal observatory, established by the British government, has been in existence in South Africa some years, but all his observations have been made in the lowlands. Professor Bailey expects to remain in South Africa a year.

## STILLMAN TO QUIT BANK JANUARY 1

NEW YORK—James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, will retire on Jan. 1 and be succeeded by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, the senior vice-president.

Mr. Stillman, who has headed this \$23,000,000 corporation for years, has been retiring gradually from all his business activities. He practically relinquished the management of the bank last January, and it was then announced that it was his intention to live abroad. Mr. Stillman now makes his residence in Paris, where his chief enjoyment is his devotion to matters of art.

Mr. Stillman may remain identified with the National City Bank by assuming a post equivalent to that of chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Stillman is the largest individual holder of stock in the National City Bank, the four controlling stock interests being in their respective order, besides himself, William Rockefeller, the Moses Taylor estate and J. Pierpont Morgan.

## SOCIAL TEA IN ELEPHANT HOUSE

A unique party was held at the Bronx Zoo, New York, when Alice Lunapark's at home occurred recently. The event was a house-warming tea given in the new home of the pachyderms. Mr. Lunapark and Miss Alice helped to receive. Pete, the naughty hippopotamus, was not one of those that received at the new elephant house. Peter's misdeeds caused him to be left off the list and confined. Each of the other steel-lined and steam-heated apartments in the new flat house was occupied, however. All of the hosts showed pardonable pride in their new \$175,000 quarters, and it was generally regretted that the lyre bird could not have been there to give out information concerning the apartments to the press representatives.

## Dorothy Vernon

The American Perfume

THIS exquisitely dainty perfume in a glass stopper two-ounce bottle, put up in a handsome embossed box, makes an ideal gift—one that will delight the heart of every woman of refined tastes. Dorothy Vernon is an American perfume of rare and distinctive fragrance. Its odor is delightful, refined, subtle and satisfying. It is equal to the choicest foreign perfumes, while the absence of import duties lowers its cost to American women 65 per cent.

Dorothy Vernon Perfume is sold by most good dealers at \$1.00 for the two-ounce package. Dorothy Vernon Toilet Water and Sachet Powder come in the same odor.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send the price—\$1.00—with his name and address to us, and we will express you the two-ounce Xmas package prepaid.

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## Brandon Hall

Beacon Street Brookline

Furnished or unfurnished apartments, any number rooms desired.

Modern in every respect.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.

## CHICKERING HALL

Thursday evening, Dec. 3, at 8.15. Piano-forte recital by

JULIAN PASCAL

HELEN ALLEN HUNT, contralto, assisting artist. Portfolios \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50 cents, on sale at the hall.

## PRINCETON WELL REPRESENTED IN THE U. S. SERVICE

At Least 10 Per Cent of Diplomats in Foreign Countries Are Graduates of Old Nassau.

### CREDIT REFLECTED

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton men are particularly well represented in the diplomatic service of the United States, in which they have reflected credit on themselves and the service. Of 104 members of that service, representing the United States at foreign courts and capitals—which number includes 10 ambassadors, 34 ministers and 60 secretaries of embassies and legations—at least 10 per cent are Princeton men. Old Nassau claims at present two alumni who are United States ministers to foreign powers, one honorary alumnus holding a similar post, and eight alumni who are secretaries of embassies and legations and in the line of promotion to ministerial positions.

The list is as follows: Samuel R. Gummere, '70, minister at Tangier, Morocco; Richmond Pearson, '72, minister at Athens, Greece; John B. Jackson, honorary A. M., '96, minister at Tehran, Persia; Post Wheeler, '91, second secretary of the U. S. Embassy at Tokio, Japan; Charles D. White, '91, first secretary of the U. S. Legation at The Hague, Holland; John W. Garrett, '95, first secretary of the U. S. Embassy at Rome, Italy; George Barclay Rives, '96, first secretary of the U. S. Embassy at Vienna, Austria; Paxton P. Hibben, '03, first secretary of the U. S. Legation at Bogota, Colombia; John V. A. MacMurray, '02, second secretary of the U. S. Embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia; Arthur Orr, '06, third secretary of the U. S. Embassy at Berlin, Germany; H. B. Owsley, Jr., '07, first secretary of the U. S. Legation to Uruguay and Paraguay.

### SINGULAR GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

In the quick lunch room the gradual growth of language may be observed. "Corn beef and beans!" shouts one whom you recognize as a new waiter. "Corn beef and!" says another, who has been there longer. "Beef and!" is the abbreviated order given by the veteran waiter. "F and!" yells a busier and more progressive man. Now and then a hurried patron enters and shouts "Fand!" And no doubt one of these days etymologists will be tracing the word "fand" to "corn beef and beans."

### FAVOR STORES ABROAD.

BROOKTON, Nov. 27.—The W. L. Douglas Shoe Company is contemplating the establishment of shoe stores in Europe, and Maj. Daniel W. Packard, manager of the corporation, has returned from a tour of investigation in England, Scotland and Ireland. He studied conditions affecting the retail shoe business abroad.

## BRYAN WILL KEEP UP REFORM FIGHT

LINCOLN, Neb.—William J. Bryan in today's "Commoner" says:

"Mr. Bryan's work lies in another line than that of the evangelist. The work of the reformer is not to be despised, and Mr. Bryan is interested in reforms. No question arises in his mind or enters his heart as to his present duty. The war is not over; it cannot end while there is an abuse to be reformed of a public good to be secured."

## PUBLIC PRINTER LEECH RESIGNS

WASHINGTON—Public Printer John S. Leech has sent his resignation to President Roosevelt, asking to be returned to the Philippines, and Samuel B. Donnelly of Brooklyn, N. Y., former president of the International Typographical Union, has been appointed by the President to succeed him. Mr. Leech's request to be returned to his former position as public printer for the Philippines was granted. The changes take effect Dec. 1.

### REAR ADMIRAL RUSSELL DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA—Rear Admiral Alexander Wilson Russell, retired, died at his home, aged 84 years. He first served in the navy on the sloop-of-war Saratoga. From 1842 to 1844 he was captain's clerk under Commodore Perry, and served with the Texas Rangers under Captain Samuel Walker in the Mexican war. During the civil war he had command of the powder and shell division in 27 engagements.

Was Hood's Milk  
on  
Your Table  
This Morning?

The Children's Star  
THE BEST  
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## Boston Elevated

TO OUR PATRONS

Return of Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue  
Surface Cars to Subway

### CHANGES

BOYLSTON STREET LINES. All north bound passengers may change at Boylston Street station or Park Street station to cars from which they may transfer at Scollay Square to surface-subway cars north and at North Station to elevated trains for Charlestown and Atlantic Avenue.

COLUMBUS AVENUE LINES will pass eastward through Berkeley and Tremont Streets entering the subway at Pleasant Street for North Station.

A Columbus Avenue line will be run via Eliot, Washington and Summer Streets and Atlantic Avenue to Rowe's Wharf.

TREMONT STREET LINES will be run from Jamaica Plain, Brookline, Roxbury Crossing and Lenox Street to North Station via subway. Tremont Street-East Boston Ferry line will be diverted to Washington Street via Dover Street and will perform all the Hanover Street service.

SHAWMUT AVENUE LINES will run to North Station via subway.

WASHINGTON STREET LINES will run to Franklin Street and North Station.

Washington Street tunnel train service will be substituted for all through lines of surface cars between Roxbury and Charlestown.

SPRING HILL, WINTER HILL and BUNKER HILL cars will be run to the Scollay Square subway station.

The use of the Washington Street tunnel will greatly augment the facilities for transportation and its kindred conveniences which our system already provides, but the removal of the elevated trains from the subway to this tunnel (required by law) will necessarily involve many changes, both with respect to the elevated trains themselves and to the routes of surface cars. These changes will be of great advantage to the majority of our patrons, but during the transition period there will be undoubtedly some annoying incidents. The officials of the company will do everything feasible to make things run smoothly, but the company asks the co-operation of its patrons and a further share of that consideration with which they have favored the company in the past, and which the company has been glad to reciprocate. When the changes have been made, and both passengers and employees have become accustomed to them, facilities will be much superior to those now existing.

Boston Elevated Railway Co.



# Latest News of the Financial and Business World

## STOCK MARKET AGAIN DISPLAYS MUCH STRENGTH

Good Gains Made in the Early Trading, the Railroad Issues Showing Big Advances in Wall Street Market.

### WESTERN UNION UP

The New York stock market opened quite strong this morning with prices ranging from a good fraction to 2½ points higher than Wednesday's close. The jump of 2½ points made by Western Union was quite the surprise of the morning trading. All early London cables reported higher prices for American securities in the London market and in the leading New York commission houses there was a good accumulation of buying orders following the Thanksgiving holiday. The railroads made good gains over the Wednesday closing, Missouri Pacific moving up ½ to 63; Atchafalaya was ¼ higher at 98; Baltimore & Ohio at 108½ was ½ higher; Erie rose ¾ to 33¾; Reading was up ½ to 140; Chesapeake & Ohio advanced ¼ to 48. Of the industrial Amalgamated Copper was strong at 85½, an advance of ½ and Smelters unchanged at 94½. The higher prices induced considerable profit taking and prices receded somewhat from the opening figures before the end of the first hour.

### Boston Market Firm.

The local market was quite firm with prices showing an upward tendency at the opening. Lake Copper advanced an eighth at 19; Consolidated sold unchanged at 28; Amalgamated Copper advanced a half to 85½; American Telephone & Telegraph was ½ higher at 131¼; Royale was off ½ to 25. Prices continued to improve on the Boston market toward noon, some of the more important stocks making further good fractional gains. U. S. Smelting sold at 46¼, a gain of ½; Parrot was up a full point to 29½; Mexico Consolidated was ½ higher at 6; Winona was selling at 7½, an advance of ¾; American Wool preferred gained ¾ to 96½.

Before noon on the New York market United States Steel was up ¾ to 56¼; Union Pacific was ¾ higher, selling at 181¼; Southern Pacific was up ¾ at 120¼; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western made a gain of ¾, selling up to 56¼. Other leading stocks advanced sharply in sympathy with the general upward trend of the market. The covering of shorts contributed somewhat to the unusually strong market. There was further profit taking later in the day and prices eased off somewhat.

### BOSTON STOCKS

Following are the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Adventure	9	9 1/4	8 3/4	9
Aradit	5	4 1/4	5	4 3/4
Arizona Commercial	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 3/4
Bute Coalition	28	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/4
Calumet & Hecla	121	121	120	121
Central	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Calumet & Hecla	68	68	68	68
Copper Range	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82 1/4
Daily West.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Franklin	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Greene-Canaan	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11 1/4
La Salle	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mex Con	5 1/2	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
Michigan	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Mohawk	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Nevada	19 1/4	20	19 1/4	19 1/2
North Butte	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Old Dominion	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Oreola	125	126	125	126
Parrot	29	30	28 1/2	29 1/2
Quincy	97	97	97	97
Rhode Island	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Santa Fe	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Shannon	18	18 1/4	18	18 1/4
Superior Copper	35 1/4	35 1/4	35	35
Tamarack	84	85 1/2	84	85 1/2
Trinity	18	18	17 1/2	18
Utah Consolidated	47 1/4	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4
United Copper	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Utah Copper Co.	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Victoria	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Winona	7 1/4	7 1/4	7	7 1/2
Wyandotte	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

### MISCELLANEOUS

American Pneumatic	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Boston Elevated	121 1/4	121 1/4	121	121
Boston & Maine	121	121	121	121
Edison Electric	250 1/4	250 1/4	250	250
Mass Electric	13	13	12 1/2	13
N. Y. N. H. & H.	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4
Pullman Co.	173	174	173	174

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Capital - \$1,500,000  
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## SHOWING BY RAILROADS DUE TO ECONOMY

Some Southern Roads Show Increased Net Earnings Although Gross Earnings Have Fallen Off.

### BUSINESS REVIVAL

An example of how the coat may be cut according to the cloth is aptly illustrated by the way in which some of the southern railroads managed their affairs during the period of business depression. Although these roads shared in the general business slump they managed to show good financial statements while many other corporations were exhibiting deficits.

The Southern Railway, Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line for some months past have been reporting increased net earnings in the face of continued loss of gross receipts. They accomplished this feat simply by cutting down maintenance and transportation expenses.

The Louisville & Nashville has experienced heavy maintenance expenses during its career and there was a rather wide margin whereby considerable cut-bene was regarded as of rather high order. However, the cutting down of maintenance expenses could be at best only temporary and new rails and new rolling stock must be supplied sooner or later, so that in the long run when the averaging up is made, this road may not be much ahead of some of the roads which spent more for maintenance during the dull season.

A loss of gross traffic receipts amount-

United Fruit	122	122	121 1/4	121 1/2
United Shoe Machinery	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
United States Steel	56 1/4	56 1/4	55 3/4	56 1/4

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:45 P. M.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper	85 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4
Amer. Agr. Chem.	34	34 1/2	33 3/4	34
do prof.	85 1/2	86 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4
Boston Con. Copper	17	17 1/2	16 3/4	17 1/2
Boston & Corbin	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Isle Royale	25	25 1/4	24 3/4	24 3/4
Lake Copper	19	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Miami Copper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4
Swift & Co.	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
U. S. Smelting	46 1/4	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2
do prof.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2

### BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Bay State Gas	95	1 1/2
Boston Ely	8 1/2	1 1/2
Cumberland Ely	3 1/2	1 1/2
Davies	8	1 1/2
First National Copper	7 3/4	1 1/2
Goldfield Consol.	7 3/4	1 1/2
La Rose	5 3/4	1 1/2
National Explor.	82	1 1/2
Nevada Utah	10 7/8	1 1/2
Nipissing	10 7/8	1 1/2
No. Lake Min.	8 1/8	1 1/2
Ohio Copper	15	1 1/2
Ojibway	15	1 1/2
Raven	87	1 1/2
Rawhide	90	1 1/2
Silver Leaf	14 1/2	1 1/2
Superior & Boston	14 3/4	1 1/2
Yukon	28	1 1/2
Majestic	95	1 1/2
Yukon	28	1 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	7 1/2	1 1/2
Amal. Nev.	5 1/2	1 1/2
Consolid. Cent.	50	1 1/2
Giloux	5 1/8	1 1/2
Elipso	12	1 1/2
Arizona	21	1 1/2
Ely Cons.	21	1 1/2
Pioneer	14	1 1/2

### BOOK PROCEEDS FOR CLUB.

HOUSTON, Tex.—The clubwomen of this city are preparing a book on the social and educational side of Houston life, the proceeds of which will be used as a fund for the erection of a woman's club building.

## IRON AND STEEL BUSINESS GROWS RAPIDLY BETTER

Manufacturers Report That Lower Prices Should Not Be Looked for at Present, as the Demand is Increasing.

### NEEDS OF RAILROADS

The iron and steel industry upon which so many important commercial lines depend is participating largely in the business revival throughout the country. It is predicted, too, that as soon as consumers are convinced that prices will not recede they will make purchases which have been delayed in the hope that lower quotations would be obtainable.

Iron and steel manufacturers say that there is little prospect of lower prices. Pig iron remains firm. Present prices for pig iron and its products, they say, are low. During the past two years the cost of producing pig iron has increased largely through various causes. Whereas producers were able less than 10 years ago to make foundry iron No. 2 in the South at \$8 per ton, the cost of producing the same kind of metal today is not less than \$11.50 or \$12 per ton at the furnaces.

Central of Georgia—Third week of November, \$243,300; decrease, \$18,700. From July 1, \$4,024,407; decrease, \$402,431.

Grand Trunk system—third week of November, \$844,605; decrease, \$89,579. From July 1, \$10,717,838; decrease, \$2,319,518.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie—Third week of November, \$289,042; increase, \$12,327. From July 1, \$5,730,765; increase, \$443,069.

## ELECTRIC ROADS IN RURAL LIFE

Farmers Tell Time by Passing of the Cars—Interurbans Fill Place Once Occupied by Oldtime Stage Coach.

While Massachusetts has no such systems of mass-speed interurban trolleys as the states in the Central West, her country lines that follow the trunk roads from village to village out from the industrial centers come more closely in touch with rural life than any other agency excepting the United States postal system.

Even those highway trolleys, with all their curves and hills, make good speed on the open reaches between villages but their function with reference to the scattered farmhouses along the route is just that of the oldtime stage-coach. Out through the highway lines of Essex or Middlesex counties, for example, almost within a hilltop view of the State House in Boston, the trolleys that go whirling up and down the main roads every hour or half-hour are the farmer's chief means of communication with the cities and the railroads.

There is a personal element in the relationship that is lacking to urban patrons of the same line. To the farmer the passing trolley is an alarm clock to rouse him at daybreak, a dinner bell to warn him that it is time to stop work for the midday meal, a curfew to stop his drowsy study of the newspaper and send him off to bed betimes. "About the time that Murphy's car goes up," or "Just after Tom Morrison's car went down," are his ways of marking time for conversational purposes. For him, most cars are denoted by the name of the motorman or conductor, for to him motorman and conductor are something more than mere "employees" of a traction company; they are good fellows, always ready to exchange a chery greeting as they flash past no less than when he boards their car for an occasional trip to the nearest trade center. Often, too, they fetch and carry for him, dropping off at his doorway a bundle or package that some storekeeper in the city has put on board in response to the farmer's telephone message. A motorman will perform a dozen kinds of service for the wayside farmer that an ordinary city patron might ask of him in vain.

Motormen as news carriers are little short of public benefactors, in a small way. Reaching farmhouses so isolated that no ordinary news carrier would include them on his route and no mail carrier would visit them until the newspaper had aged by a day or so in transit, the motorman, starting on an early morning trip from a newspaper centre can take a dozen copies in his ulster pocket and have them at their destinations in time for the breakfast table without even slackening the speed of his car in the slightest degree.

As he nears some wayside farm, whether the house be within a few feet of the track or across a field from the nearest highway gate or lane, he drops his brake handle just long enough to pull a paper from his pocket and double it into a thick roll, bent midway to form a V. Gripping it by one tip, he gives it a sweeping, cross-arm toss just before his car is abreast of the point where he wishes it to alight; and the combined force of his throw and the car's onward motion sends the paper sailing swiftly through the air, straight to its proper resting place. Lacking high wind or craven visitor, no farmer fails to find his paper on lawn or doorstep after the car has passed.

## COPPER MINES SHOWING BUSINESS AHEAD SUGAR INDUSTRY

IS BECOMING AN IMPORTANT ONE

### CHEAPEST IN WORLD

American Sugar, for a long time the leading speculative stock of the New York market, is still a favorite with but few traders. The stock pays a dividend of 7 per cent and at 134 yields the investor 5.23 per cent. Many of the old time speculators are no longer in the market and the "big interests" of today prefer other stocks for speculative purposes.

American sugar is considered the best in the world and the cheapest. The raw sugar is taken mostly from nearby cane sugar growing countries. Cuba's crop is nearly all taken by American manufacturers. Our own islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines also furnish large quantities of raw sugar. The southern states contribute largely to the tonnage of raw sugar. The beet sugar industry of some of the western states is growing rapidly and becoming a very important factor in commerce. Its yield this year is estimated at 600,000 tons.

As compared with a few years ago when 80 per cent of our raw sugar was imported from foreign countries the sugar business at present is most flourishing and great things are predicted for its future. At present not more than 300,000 tons of raw sugar are imported from other countries, notwithstanding the constantly increasing consumption of the refined. It is said that American capital and enterprise in Cuba last year produced about 1,500,000 tons of sugar.

A good deal of raw sugar produced in the Philippines goes to refineries in Hongkong and other points in China. The American Sugar Refining Company refines about 49 per cent of the consumption in this country. The independent companies make about 38 per cent. The independent and associated beet sugar works take the remainder of our output of refined sugars. The actual production, marketing and consumption of a sugar crop cover about two years.

Although each man, woman and child in this country consumes on an average 75 pounds of sugar a year, Great Britain surpasses the United States in this respect. Her per capita consumption is 91 pounds. This is accounted for by the general use of jam at two meals each day and the large amount fed to cattle in Great Britain and Ireland. These countries also manufacture great quantities of jams, jellies and preserved fruits for export.

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One hundred rooms, steam heat, baths, elevator. Rates reasonable. No bar.

Shipping Notes of Boston's Port

The United Fruit Company's steamer Brewster, from Jamaica, unloaded a large cargo today. In her hold were 16,500 bunches of bananas, 450 barrels and 200 boxes of oranges and 300 bags of coconuts.

This is the Brewster's last trip in the fruit carrying trade this season. She will probably load with coal for southern ports along the coast.

The Leyland liner Georgian, from London, reached her dock early this afternoon with large consignments of wool, skins and chalk. A large part of her cargo will be shipped through to Canada in bond.

The new fishing schooner Rex landed a large catch of fish on T wharf this morning. This is the Rex's maiden voyage, and Captain Grady and his crew express themselves as being well pleased with her behavior, although they have had no chance to try out her racing ability yet. The Rex is a Gloucester boat, owned by Fred Davis.

The Leyland line steamer Philadelphia sailed for London today at 1:30 p. m. with a cargo that taxed her capacity. She carries 60,000 bushels of wheat, 653 bags of cattle, 250 tons of provisions, 120 tons of lumber, 1,000 tons of flour, 50 tons of paper and pulp, 600 barrels of apples and a large miscellaneous cargo.

John M. Keen 21,000 pounds, Muriel 60,000 pounds, Olive F. Hutchins 21,000, Olga 61,000 pounds, W. M. Goodspeed 62,000 pounds, Mary Edith 20,000 pounds, Fannie E. Prescott 21,000 pounds, Natalie J. Nelson 30,000 pounds, Raymah 60,000 pounds, Cynthia 95,000 pounds, Romance 125,000 pounds, Dorothy 11,500 pounds, Conqueror 37,000 pounds, Matchless 36,000.

### NEW YORK CURB.

Nipissing	10 5/8	11 1/2
Green Channel	11 1/4	11 1/2
Tri-Bullion	1	1 1/16
Giloux	4 7/8	5 1/8
Ohio	5 3/16	5 1/8
La Rose	6 7/8	6 15/16
Consol. Cent.	50 1/2	51
Cons. Arizona	19	21
Kerr Lake	6	6 1/8
Minim	13	13 1/2
Butte Clallion	28	28 1/4
Yukon	4 1/2	4 1/16
Cumberland Ely	8 3/8	8 7/16
Nevada Con.	19 3/8	19 1/2
Rawhide Coalition	89	92

### SHIPPING NOTES OF BOSTON'S PORT

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### CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Previous
WHEAT—				
December	103 1/4	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 3/4
May	107 3/4	108 1/4	107 3/4	107 3/4
July	101	101 3/4	101	101 3/4
CORN—				
December	63 1/8	62 3/4	62 3/4	63 3/8
May	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4
July	62 1/8	62 1/8	62 1/8	62 1/4
OATS—				
December	49	48 3/8	49 1/8	49 1/8
May	51	50 7/8	51 1/8	51 1/8
July	46 3/8	46 3/8	46 1/2	46 1/2
PORE—				
December	16 40	16 20	16 35	16 35
January	16 20	16 0	16 22 1/2	16 22 1/2
LARD—				
November	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20
January	9 32	9 25	9 30	9 30
May	9 47	9 47	9 45	9 45
July	8 65	8 37	8 47	8 47
January	8 65	8 37	8 47	8 47

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NEW YORK.

## NEW LANDS TO BE EXPLORED BY THE COPPER RANGE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY IN LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.

The Ojibway has completed crosscutting the lode at the 500-foot level of its No. 1 shaft and found it 20 feet wide, well charged with copper from foot wall to hanging wall. This is the first level at which the lode has been crosscut in this shaft. At No. 2 shaft, 1,200 feet south of No. 1, a crosscut was put through the lode at the 350-foot level and another crosscut at the 500-foot level is just entering the lode. At the 350-foot level payable copper was exposed, but not of



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# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## PLAYGROUND PLAN EXTENDS

Missouri Leads in Development of Movement to Keep Minds and Hands of Children Busy.

The playground movement which has gained so much popularity and headway in Massachusetts recently is spreading through the West and at present Missouri is leading in the development of this commendable plan to keep the hands and minds of the younger generation occupied.

The extension of this movement next season in Massachusetts is assured by the marked success of the plan during the past summer. The cities of Boston and Salem have been the most active in the Bay State in establishing these entertainment places for children.

In Missouri the movement is under the direction of Dr. C. W. Hetherington, professor of physical training in the University of Missouri. His aim is to establish playgrounds in every city and town in the state.

The cost of a Missouri playground for a season in towns is estimated as follows: Apparatus, \$95; salary of director \$225; salary of an assistant, if there be one, at \$80 a month, \$180. This makes a total of \$500 for the first year. For subsequent seasons, the expense of equipment will be little or nothing.

The statement made by Jacob Riis that, "the boy without a playground is like the man without a job" prompted Dr. Hetherington to say that "no boy in Missouri during the next generation need be without a job."

Dr. Hetherington is encouraged in his work by a letter from President Roosevelt which says: "I hope that some of our public schools will provide the place and time for recreation as well as study. Play is the best, almost the only method of development for city children and we must provide facilities for it if we would have children strong and law-abiding."

Dr. Luther H. Gulick also wrote: "Democracy must provide not only site and instruction for every child in the school, but also play and good play teachers for every child in the playground. Without the development of these social instincts, without the growth of social consciences, which has its roots in the activities of the playgrounds, we can not expect the adults to have the high social feelings which grow from the early social feelings developed during childhood. The sand pile for the small child, the playground for the middle-sized child, the athletic field for the boys and girls in the teens, wholesome means for social relationships during adult life—these are fundamental conditions of democracy, because upon them rests the development of that self-control which is related to an appreciation of the needs of the rest of the group and of the counterpart conscience which is rendered necessary by the complex interdependence of modern life."

## FROM RIVET BOY TO CABINET

John Burns has been an important figure in the British labor movement of the last quarter of a century. Beginning as a Socialist he has gradually drawn farther and farther away from his old associates until his acceptance of a position in the present Liberal cabinet finally sundered their relations. The Socialists now delight in taunting him with his speeches of twenty years ago, in which he eulogized the red flag. Today he has changed many of his views. Much of the prevailing poverty in England he charges to intemperance, and he constantly calls upon the working people to stop drinking.

Burns began work in a candle factory, then served as a rivet boy, was apprenticed to an engineer, studied at night school, went to South Africa, there read Adam Smith, and on his return to England threw himself into the labor movement. . . . He has represented the Battersea district of London in Parliament since 1892. When Burns became a cabinet officer and had to hold audience with royalty for the first time there was much curiosity as to whether, in view of his old time ridicule of the "finkies" of the court, he would wear the conventional knee-breeches and the rest of the state dress used on such occasions. It was rumored that an effort was made to have the king excuse Burns from appearing in costume; but Burns donned the regalia nevertheless and his enemies are still scoffing at him about it.—The Munsey.

## Credit Due This Woman.

The celebration of Tolstoi's eightieth birthday, says the London Sketch, "has been marked by the writing of hundreds of appreciations but little is said of the wonderful woman who has played so great a role in his singular existence. The Countess Tolstoi was few years her husband's secretary and copyist, as well as his literary agent, and there are some who would, perhaps, go as far as to say that there is something in common between this great Russian lady and the heroine of Mr. Barrie's new play, 'What Every Woman Knows.'"

Even blindness is not allowed to prevent the children of Paris from learning natural history and knowing what birds and beasts are like. A class at the Parisian school for the blind is taught by the use of a fine collection of stuffed animals, which the pupils learn to recognize by the touch.

## Saves a Noted Landmark.



MRS. SAMUEL AMMON  
President of the D. A. R. of Allegheny County, Pa.

## Efforts of Mrs. Samuel Ammon Result in Passage of a Law Which Restrains Railroads From Taking Historic Property.

A unique bill has been passed in the Legislature of Pennsylvania as the result of the efforts of Mrs. Samuel Ammon, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny county in that state. The bill, which became a law as the result of Mrs. Ammon's efforts, provided that no railroad operating in the state should have the right to take and condemn for railroad purposes any property upon which a fort, redoubt, or blockhouse erected during the colonial or revolutionary period was situated.

By this patriotic activity in the interest of the landmarks of the state Mrs. Ammon has been instrumental in saving to Pennsylvania not only a particular historic spot, but also in creating a precedent by which other places of similar interest may be protected.

## THE MAN WHO WALKS IN STUPOR

A FOREMAN is often exasperated with the stupidity of his men. They walk around but never think, he will say. Loss, damage, breakage are continual where such workmen labor. How shall they be awakened to interest?

Beneath a railway bridge some work had to be done from a platform slung by ropes. The mechanic had an assistant who fastened the ropes properly at one end, but at the other he wound the rope over the track where the first passing train would cut it. Only when he saw the engine approaching did his slow imagination waken. Then he fled from the anger of the other man whose life he had endangered. How could such a man be awakened so as to consider the safety and welfare of his fellow-men?

It has been fairly proved by experiment that brutality does not awaken men from their stupor. Profane abuse and coarse denunciation do not enlighten. But genuine consideration has proved effectual. The sense of kindness should begin at the top, and it will work down through all the ramifications of a business.

A superintendent who had the direction of the labors of a multitude of men was oppressed night and day with disease, until healed by Christian Science. After his healing it was noticed within the first year and the year following that wages paid were earning better results, and that cost account and losses were diminishing. The superintendent acknowledged that healing of his sickness had changed his life, so that instead of feeling exasperation with his men, he now had consideration and human interest. He had seen the general response of the men made manifest by greater interest in their work and by loyalty to the company. Furthermore, there was more thought-taking and not so much of the recklessness leading to accidents, or the carelessness causing loss of tools and other property. The change for the better could be measured in figures as well as in satisfaction. It was consideration that brought it about, but redemption preceded the kindness. The man who experienced the

action of divine Love in his own healing reflected a sense of that power, which reached and benefited others. The benefit to others reached back to him again in the appreciation of his superiors who promoted him to larger opportunity for service. Thus Christian Science healing solves many problems.

Fort Pitt, which is a monument to an early battle, which Mrs. Ammon has succeeded in preserving to Pittsburgh and indirectly to the nation. This was a defence constructed on the advice of George Washington in 1764, during the French and Indian war. The land on which it stands was owned by Gen. James O'Hara, who bequeathed it to his family as a sacred heritage. The last surviving member of the family, Mary E. Schenley, of London, Eng., presented the building and grounds to the Daughters of the American Revolution. A railroad desiring right of way across the spot where the old fortification stands, requested the privilege of removing the structure. It was because the patriotic women feared they would not be able to protect what a rich corporation desired that the legislation described was sought.

## STAGE LIGHTING

It has not been long since the theater stage was lighted by gas. Incandescent lamps were objected to on the ground that they could not be dimmed and brightened, like gas light, to suit certain stage effects. "Stage Lighting," a pamphlet issued by a Milwaukee company, says:

"In the early days of the incandescent lamp how to diminish and increase the brilliancy of the lights for stage purposes was something of a problem. The old time gas man could raise or lower his lights by degrees, but the early stage electrician was obliged to secure sunset and similar effects in four or five jumps—cutting one bank of lights after another completely out of circuit and leaving such lights as remained in circuit at full candle-power. Then came the theater dimmer, and the gas man disappeared, for with the advent of the dimmer the stage electrician was at last able to secure the gradual dimming of lights so essential to the production of realistic effects."

## THE AMERICAN HOME

THE world never knew what the home can be until the Puritan created it, says the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., in the "Pictorial Review." There was just one book in the Puritan home and that was the Bible. It began to transform lives. Men talked in biblical terms. The book affected men's dress. It moulded their character, it directed their conduct. It brought on reformations and revolutions. And one of its greatest works was the cleansing of the atmosphere of the home. It is interesting to watch the home when once created working its way out into art and literature. The ancients never painted any pictures of home. Nor did the medieval painters. Those men of genius we love to call the old masters, take delight in picturing the home. There was only one family which had a fascination for the brush, and that was the holy family. It was not until we came to Holland in the days of the Puritans that we find painters beginning to paint domestic scenes.

Home took on a new glory in Holland

after that country broke away from Spain. From the sixteenth century until now home scenes have been increasing until in all of our art galleries many of the best and most interesting paintings are those that give us the interior of the home.

I heard Patti, says Dr. Jefferson, at the noon of her fame and power sing "Home, Sweet Home," to an audience of five thousand, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the house. A man's heart is dead that does not respond to the memories and associations of home. The word has enshrined itself in many of our hymns.

Against this home which the Puritans built up certain forces are now arrayed. Will the home be able to withstand them? The home is now subject to the greatest strain to which it has been subjected in all of its history. All sorts of forces seem to conspire to wreck this foundation-stone of our civilization. Our industrial system seems to be opposed to it. The multiplication of machinery seems to have a tendency to break it down. Our women are being driven into

painful occupations in ever-increasing numbers. The cost of living is constantly increasing, and in order to meet household expenses it seems necessary for women to become wage-earners. Children are more and more scattered in order that they, too, may earn an income.

In the old days father, mother and children all worked under the same roof, now all are scattered during the day. City life is waging a tremendous warfare against the home. The majority of people in our cities live in rented houses. It is never possible to feel toward a rented house as one feels toward a house that one owns. Such houses, moreover, do not have the individuality which endears them to the heart. The multiplication of clubs and other organizations use up the evenings and separate husband and wife and children. Fashion is also working against the home. On coming into the world, children are handed over to the nurse and then to the governess. Then they are hurried off to boarding school. The chief desire of hundreds of parents seems to be to roll the responsibility for their children on someone else. Thus there are thousands of young men and women growing up in this country who have been denied the greatest privilege. They have never from their infancy known the real meaning of home.

We must guard the home with all diligence. It is the fountain from which our national life proceeds.

## THE SELF-DESTRUCTION OF ERROR

IN an Australian university, a student put a question to his teacher concerning an old text. He asked why sins of fathers were not visited upon the children to the seventh and eighth generation, as well as to the third and fourth. The professor's reply as quoted was, "There will be no seventh or eighth generation. Sin extinguishes itself before it gets that far."

A writer of Psalms asks "What man is he that desireth life, and loveth many days, that he may see good? Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile" is his recipe for longevity and happiness.

The acute observer who wrote in Deuteronomy that effects of iniquity continued only to the third and fourth generation of those who hated God may have based his statement on facts known to him, but how could he have made the correlative statement without insight into spiritual law? He represents God as saying, "Keeping mercy for thousands [of generations] of them that love me and keep my commandments." He must therefore, have seen the truth another phrased, "In the way of righteousness there is life, and in the pathway thereof there is no death."

The essence of sin is lawlessness and therefore the sinner acts perversely, depriving himself of the advantages of law. Obedience to divine law is in every point advantageous to man. Disregard of law then means disadvantage to man, and eventually deprivation of good. And yet the deprivation is in no sense arbitrary. If a man will not labor to sow, he need not call it unjust if he has nothing to reap. If he builds character with "wood, hay, stubble" and in the trial by fire suffers loss, there is no cruelty directed against him. He is judged by consequences until he becomes willing to be converted from the lawlessness practised by "them that hate God." When such a man begins to enjoy the peace he might always have had, he may regret the time wasted in his experiment, during which one false theory after another was carried to its self-destruction. He may wish he could have foreseen consequences at the initiation of the theory.

It is just this foresight which characterizes the wise man. When instructed by Christian Science, he judges thoughts, being enlightened to know their effects. The wise man, perceiving that "the thought of foolishness is sin" will correct the thought before it flows out into action. The man was not so far wrong who said of certain misdoings "the time to stop is before you begin."

Christian Science makes it perfectly clear that the process of self-destruction of error, or punishment of sin, goes on just so long as the false theory is maintained in consciousness. It heals men of their mental perversion, whether they call it wickedness or ignorance, by removing the mesmerizing fog that obscures the facts. The argument that there is pleasure in sin begets men's minds. In that fog they stumble and are wounded, and suffer with nameless and countless ills. Seeking satisfaction through the senses, they find the senses become avenues of pain. When the light comes they see how they have to go back to the beginning. "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," said Jesus. And this word was not only for those disciples who heard his words, but also for us. It stated the great fact that we all must relinquish the theories of evil that we take pride in knowing, and become simple and sweet and pure, by learning obedience to the law of love.

## THE BIBLE IN MANY LANGUAGES

The Bible is read in more different languages today than ever before. According to a writer in the New York Sun, the Bible today exists in 500 different languages, whereas at the beginning of the last century it existed in only 50 different tongues.

"A week ago," continued the writer, "an item appeared in the papers to the effect that the American Bible Society had completed the publication of the Bible in Chamorro, the chief language of the island of Guam. Thus the natives got their first printed book, their first alphabet, a written language and a literature all in one. All over the world men are doing the same thing. Scores of the world's languages have been supplied with an alphabet and a written form by the translators of the Bible."

"Last year, for instance, the society printed a Bible for Pleasant Island. Few persons would know where to find Pleasant Island on the map. It is a mere dot in the Pacific, 300 miles south of the Caroline Islands, with a population of 1,500. . . . Philologists of the future will study extinct languages by means of these Bibles. Already it has been said that Mme. Matteo de Turner's version of the Gospels in Quichua is the only key to the language of the Incas."

## BEST WISHES FOR ANDREW CARNEGIE

IT is, perhaps, not generally known that Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire ironmaster and library donor, was a telegraph office messenger boy in 1851, and that, later on, he became an expert telegrapher. He was employed in the Pittsburgh office of the Ohio Telegraph Company, one of the many small telegraph companies of those days which were afterward incorporated with the Western Union. He was so proficient in his work, indeed, and displayed also so many excellent executive qualities, that he was promoted from one post to another until he became a division superintendent.

It is in recognition of the fact that he was a member of the craft in the days when telegraphy was young that the old-time telegraphers of New York, including many who were employed by the United States government during the civil war, will give a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Manhattan in that city tonight.

Col. Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who is himself a veteran telegraph operator, will preside. Telegraphers all over the country, it is understood, have planned to send Mr. Carnegie characteristic messages, and during the dinner he will receive the telegraphic greeting "73," which, translated, means "Good Wishes." In this greeting many thousands of people who are not telegraph operators but who believe that Andrew Carnegie has been, and is, honestly striving to make the best possible use of his great wealth, will heartily join.

Defamation and Exaggeration Are Fertile Sources Of Social Mischief.

## SOME HARMLESS SMILES

"Say, paw," queried small Tommy Toddlers, who was perusing a book of proverbs, "is it true that barking dogs never bite?"

"I never knew one to bite while he was barking," replied Tommy's paw.

Trotter—What became of Biffkins who was in our graduating class?

Homer—Oh, he got to be a diamond expert.

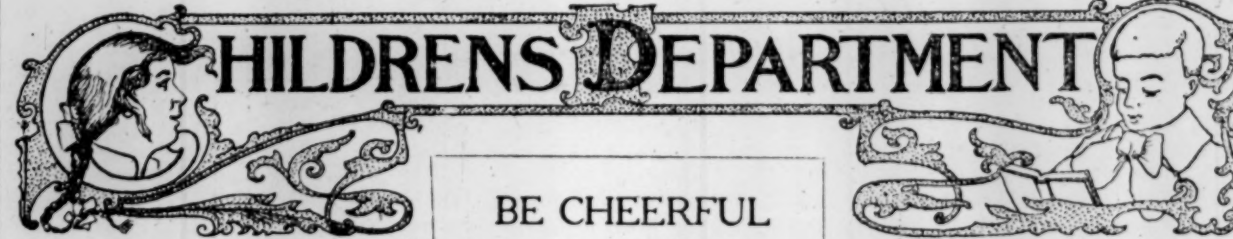
Trotter—You don't say!

Homer—Yes, he's a full-fledged league umpire now.

"That second speaker was a very singular man."

"I saw nothing singular in him."

"But didn't it strike you as being extraordinary that when he got up he did not say that the toastmaster's remarks reminded him of a story?"



## CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT

### BE CHEERFUL

If the world seems cool to you,  
Kindle fires to warm it;  
Let their comfort hide from you  
Winters that deform it.  
Hearts as frozen as your own  
To that radiance gather;  
You will soon forget the moon  
"Ah! the cheerless weather!"

If the world's "a vale of tears,"  
Smile till rainbows span it;  
Breathe the love that life endears—  
Clear from clouds to fan it.  
Of your gladness lend a gleam  
Unto those who shiver;  
Show them how dark sorrow's stream  
Is lost in hope's bright river.

### HIS IDEA OF SAVING.

"This stove," said the shopkeeper, "is the greatest economizer of fuel ever invented. It saves half one's coal bill."  
"I'll take two of 'em," said the customer, "and then I'll get my heat this winter for nothing."

"God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold,  
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart,  
Love will reveal the calyxes of gold."

### The Hidden Animal Puzzle



Guess the name of each object in the above illustration. The initial letters when properly placed will spell the name of an animal.

### Answers to Puzzles

In Wednesday's Paper  
The Hardware Puzzle:—Nail, screw, wire, wrench, rail, chain, awl, hammer, gimlet, bolt, tool, sash.  
The Charade:—Pan-the-on.

## Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science

By MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Address ALLISON V. STEWART, Publisher,  
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, November 27, 1908.

### A Demonstration of Brotherhood

The Christian Science movement has added to its equipment gradually. But when it became known that a daily paper was to be issued in its service, and had to be built "from the ground up" in three months, this seemed hardly gradual. A building to house the workers had to be constructed on ground already occupied by other buildings; presses had to be built to order, and their innumerable accessories to be arranged for; connection had to be made with that sensitive network which conveys the news of the whole world to any one spot; and men had to be found, competent to keep rank and place in the army of workers whose toil prepares the daily transcript of this planet's news.

At the very beginning then it was said: "This problem can be solved in only one way, by a demonstration of brotherhood." The men responsible made their preliminary plans, and then had the skilled service of an architect to translate the plan into the blue-print sign language which workmen understand. Then house wreckers removed the useless buildings, and builders got to work placing the foundations, making beneath the pits for the presses, lifting the steel beams into place above till the rigid skeleton was in place, to be clothed with stone facing and brick-work. Floors and partitions appeared to fulfil the plans; then the iron framework of the presses came, and boxes of geared wheels and shaftings, and out of the puzzle of parts men began to construct the whole. Linotype machines were landed in place, and type cases and furniture for the composing room and offices converged from several quarters. Meantime the corps of editors, writers, reporters, compositors, stereotypers, and pressmen was being organized, till at last, just in time to present to our friends an unusual cause for Thanksgiving, everything converged to the successful issue of The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 25, 1908.

To count the various items of good will that went to build up The Monitor would be impossible. The architect was devoted, and his representative, the superintendent of the work, was indefatigable; the contractors were industrious in trying to meet the time limit. The builders of the press gave night and day labors. Those who had to provide materials brought in supplies, disregarding their own convenience. There was much more than buying and selling involved. There was the urgency of kindness in much of the work done. There was fine fidelity to promises given. There was honesty that rose above the claim of policy. Some might have seen confusion, but to the seeing eye, taking form among the clouds, was the vision of man serving man in a brotherhood of service. And through this demonstration of brotherhood the Leader of the Christian Science movement finds her labors for the world now assisted by The Christian Science Monitor.

At the recent general election, South Dakota raised herself out of a disgraceful position in the eyes of the country. Under the referendum system, an act of the last session of the Legislature making certain changes of a very radical nature in the divorce laws of the state was approved by a wholesome majority. All that was necessary at any time was to give the people of South Dakota an opportunity to express themselves on this question.

It may be of at least passing interest to make note of the fact that about 102 years ago the question of air navigation was causing as much excitement in at least one quarter of the country as it is now in many quarters of the world.

The Hudson (N. Y.) Balance and Columbian Repository, a newspaper of those times, under date of July 15, 1806, told, for instance, how one Robertson, "the celebrated aeronaut who ascended from Petersburg last year," was endeavoring to obtain the necessary assistance at that place "for the construction of an air balloon on a very large scale."

This balloon, he proposed, should be 722 feet in diameter, and he calculated that it would "carry up 37 tons." According to this estimate of its lifting strength he felt that the balloon would "easily support 50 people and all necessary accommodation for them." It was to have attached to it a vessel furnished with masts, sails and every other article required for navigating the sea "in case of accidents," properly fitted galley for cooking, cabin for the aeronauts, store rooms, etc. "To render the balloon more safe, it is to take up another smaller balloon within it," says the Balance and Columbian Repository, "and a parachute which will render the descent perfectly gentle if the outer balloon bursts. From its construction it will be calculated to remain in the air several weeks."

There is reason to believe that "the celebrated aeronaut, Robertson" never had an opportunity of flying this wonderful machine. Money was not very plentiful in those days, and New Yorkers were more conservative than they have become since in the matter of making investments.

It is reported no less than 400,000 pounds of speeches for campaign purposes were turned out by the government printing office at Washington previous to the last presidential campaign. Four hundred thousand pounds of words! How many of them are remembered?

### What's the Use of Athletics?

What's the use of a ball to a kitten? As she gambols with it, she brings into beautiful play her thought forces called muscles, to the advantage of growth and good form. She learns control of the body, and develops the powers harmonious with adult being. The youth also plays ball. On polo grounds, or golf links, or on the glassy surface of frozen ponds, it is the ball that is driven back and forth. So in handball alleys and on tennis court; or in the fields where the Indians play lacrosse. The English have their cricket, and the American "the national game." Nor must we forget the players who under soccer rules play football with the feet, nor the gladiators who enter into Rugby scrimmages, and play ball with the whole body.

It is true that these are contests, but they are played under rules which are intended to bring out the human relations of the players under a sense of honor and mutual consideration. Those who become skillful in playing the game under the rules of the game ought

eventually to be prepared for doing business with allegiance to the rule of right. We often see the unprincipled player ruled out of a game where he does not bring out fair play; and so in the business world the unscrupulous workers should be ruled out.

It is true that there are those who object to waste of time in what they call play and that economists would like to see what they call useful labor in place of amusement. It is probably true, a matter of statistics that if one could harness up the energy of all the kittens on earth it would bring out greater voltage than the whole of Niagara. This restless motion of youth seeming to express endless energy is not however wasting itself. It is but the rehearsal whereby the powers are trained for future useful effort.

One blight seems to rest upon athletics and that is when the question of making money comes in. When a team is flattered to the skies for winning and loathed and hated for losing a game because the correlative of their effort is the winning or losing of bets, the whole situation is perverted. The game itself should be considered. The mental qualities exhibited by the players should be rightly estimated. Magnificent play has often been made by the losing team. Both sides in the struggle have shown fine temper, intelligence, courage, self-control and enthusiasm in the play. With a new meaning we may say "The play's the thing."

It will be interesting to watch the effect of the arrival of the generally anticipated "good times" upon the applications for positions in the postoffices of New England. Last year the applicants numbered 2800; this year they reached to 4344. This increase is attributable, in some degree, to the minimum salaries of postal carriers being advanced \$200 a year, but it is mainly due to the depression in business which set in a year ago. While the civil service positions which Uncle Sam has to offer do not, as a rule, go begging for persons to fill them, they have seldom been in such demand, in New England or elsewhere, as they have been this year. That the applications will fall off with the return of "good times" is quite certain. In fact, one of the penalties the national government pays for prosperity is the difficulty it experiences in obtaining desirable help when it is most needed.

### The Difference Between Noble Talk and Noble Doing

A great deal of deserved attention has been directed to the imperial rescript issued by the Emperor of Japan. It enjoins on all classes the need of economy and simplicity, the Emperor saying for the purpose of keeping pace with the constant progress of the world and participating in the blessings of its civilization, the development of its national resources is essential.

He calls on all classes to act in unison, to be faithful to their callings, frugal in their domestic management, submissive to the dictates of conscience and the call of duty, frank and sincere in their manners and inured to arduous trial, eschewing all indulgences.

One of our esteemed contemporaries says of this rescript that "nothing finer in the way of an appeal to a people has ever been issued by a ruler." The truth is, many appeals just as fine have been made at various times to the various peoples. It is not the quality of the appeal that should enchain our admiration. What is important will be the quality of response.

There is a vast amount of difference between the things people are asked to do and the things they do, between the advice people approve and the advice people take. No nation that ever existed was better lectured than ours. Our great leaders have all appealed to us along lines similar to those followed by the Emperor of Japan. In hard times we have all been forced to economize. In good times we have gone into extravagances again.

Theoretically, of course, the wise things that have been said from time to time have been approved. Some even go so far as to applaud those who give good advice, even when there is no sincerity in the giving of it and when it is known there is no sincere acceptance of it. If we were taught to think rightly we would show our appreciation of noble sentiments by responding to them with noble deeds rather than by applauding and—forgetting them.

Better transportation facilities are enabling great numbers of Londoners who formerly were confined to the congested districts to occupy homes in the outskirts and suburbs. And the result is 50,000 vacant houses in the British metropolis. Most of these are houses that have not been fit for dwellings any time during the last half century. Under the conditions existing up to a short time ago, when people had to be near the business center, their accommodations, or, rather, want of accommodations, had to be put up with. Cheap and rapid transit, however, is enabling the tenant at last to fly after the day's labor from the flags to the fields. And the rookeries of London are being deserted, which is a good thing.

The farmers of the country, who were very much disposed to resent what they regarded as the President's unsolicited anxiety for their welfare when he first broached the subject of a commission for the elevation of the agricultural districts, have no cause whatever for objecting to the present attitude of the executive mind toward their calling or toward themselves.

It would seem that Mr. Roosevelt, with his usual impulsiveness and enthusiasm, plunged too hastily into the matter in the first place. In the West particularly, where the farmer occupies a mansion with all the modern aids to comfort, and with all the refining influences of an advanced civilization surrounding him—where the farmer sends his sons and daughters to college, where the farmer's wife has high standing in the woman's club—in the West, where the farmer comes to town in an automobile and spends his evening in a well-stocked library, or listening to grand opera on the phonograph, or to the classics on the piano—in the West the unheralded announcement from the White House that the farmers of the United States were to be lifted by commission out of their deplorable condition, caused at first widespread indignation and later on no end of amusement.

But all this was due to a misunderstanding, as becomes clear when one reads the paper which the President prepared as his contribution to the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Myrick building at Springfield, Mass. He says, for instance: "Now when I ask that the nation cooperate with the states and with the farmers themselves for the steady growth and uplift of farm life, I am not so much asking that the state help the people as I am that it shall provide free opportunity for the people to continue their upward course through self-help and associated effort." There can

be no reasonable objection to this. Nor to this: "It would be a very great wrong to allow our country people, who have prospered so much, whose welfare has meant so much for the nation in the past, in any way to fall off from their former position. With wise care of our natural resources our forests will grow better each year, our rivers more available for navigation, while the soil of our farms will improve with wise use instead of deteriorating."

These words are statesmanlike, the intelligent farmers of the land will so accept them, and we may take it for granted that the disagreeable incident connected with the President's previously expressed anxiety for the agricultural classes is now happily and forever closed.

### Minor Economies and Major Losses

The head of a great business house used to be distressed to see a few bent nails swept out in the refuse. He was brought up in the days when nails were hand-forged, and a man might take time to straighten a crooked nail without wasting the time. But if the value of his own time for an hour were computed in nails as made by modern processes, he might have seen that he could not afford to lose even a moment in fault-finding. The master of small economies is supposed to be the farmer. They tell of one who always took a hen under his wagon seat when he went to market, then tied her to the wagon-wheel to pick up all the grain the horses might spill while feeding. If one observed that horses and hen were thus fed, and wondered what the farmer did for lunch, the answer was that it was an egg-a-day hen, and the farmer found his lunch under the wagon seat. And yet many a farmer careful as to handfuls of grain spilt on the ground will leave his valuable machinery to winter in the fields. Thereby he loses, not only from depreciation of values, but from the slower operation or actual inefficiency of the machines the next year. In the harvest time hours are valuable, and true economy would suggest the spending of time during the year to care for the machine that is to reap the harvest. If its value were expressed in grains of oats, not the labor of 50,000 hens busy on market day could pick it up from the ground.

The trouble connected with small economies is the self-righteousness of the economist. Nevertheless, the old proverb, "Wilful waste makes woful want," should be emphasized more than ever today when wastefulness is extreme. In other words our resources should be made to flow in channels of usefulness, not overflow in extravagance. But the finer values of life are lost if things are valued and considered beyond the life to which they should minister. For instance, a housekeeper is unwise to indulge fifty dollars' worth of vexation over the breakage of an article whose value it would be hard to compute in fractions of a cent. Anxious home-makers have gone to bed sick because on some important occasion a meal was ill-cooked; and yet it was truth then as always that "the life is more than meat." A guest worth having would rather have had the priceless expression of life in peace and good-will.

To bring out this ministry in our human intercourse, we must cut off the large losses and be less anxious about the small economies. We find that great losses are made by man through channels of worry, anxiety, fret, strain, outbreaks of temper, jealousy, envy, brooding, malice, melancholy. The wise man saves and cherishes all that will minister to life, and is steadily enriched by qualities of mind which minister to happiness. He is well assured that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Consequently he is not disturbed by loss or change of value in things. Where value persists, that is in life, he is careful, but rejoicingly careful, like a city child seeing the wonder of bloom coming to a carefully tended plant.

The Monitor presented its initial number to the public last Wednesday, publishing several editions, and it is gratifying to have a word of appreciation from a contemporary. The Post, which complimented the typography of the new paper, and gave it a welcome in the editorial quoted below.

The Monitor was announced and will be continued as an eight-page paper, but the appreciation of its value as an advertising medium on the part of business men who wished to be represented in the first number, made it necessary to revise the first plans and issue a twelve-page edition.

We are holding to an ideal in newspaper work which may seem to many people remote from present realization, but we have great satisfaction in finding that some others have a similar ideal in mind, and recognize our "editorial creed" with commendation. This recognition has been no doubt preceded by the cherishing of a similar ideal on the part of our friend, the Post, hence its welcome into the field of journalistic service.

### Fraternal Greeting From A Contemporary

#### The Christian Science Monitor

"The Post extends the hand of journalistic welcome to The Christian Science Monitor, the latest accession to the ranks of Boston daily newspapers."

"The new newspaper made its initial bow yesterday, attired in graceful typography, and in the words of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy stating its object to be 'to injure no man but to bless all mankind.' Certainly this is a commendable editorial creed, and we cannot have too many newspapers that live up to it or try to live up to it."

"The Post wishes its new contemporary a full measure of success in all its efforts to promote the public welfare."

Union county, S. C., has again voted in favor of prohibition, after giving it a trial extending over three years. During this period the arrests for drunkenness have decreased 50 per cent, and property valuations in the county are said to have increased \$2,000,000. Leaving out of the account the far more important consideration that during the period named scores of men have become better husbands and fathers and scores of women have become happier wives, with the result that hundreds of children in Union county have more comfortable and more cheerful homes, and brighter prospects in life than were possible for them under the domination of the saloon—the showing should be satisfactory even to those who view everything from a purely material standpoint. Indeed it is such as might reasonably be expected to lead other counties in South Carolina and in other states to follow Union county's example.

However, nothing related to the change to take place in our traction system next week will make it easier for the stranger in Boston to understand why he has to climb a flight of steps to enter a tunnel, or descend into a subway to be carried to his destination above ground.